



# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

FBIS-CHI-90-074  
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# Daily Report China

FBIS-CHI-90-074

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17 April 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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## General

### AIDS Therapy Viewed at International Forum

OW1404000190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1437 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Shanghai, April 13 (XINHUA)—A 34-year-old Chinese medical researcher has developed a new AIDS treatment.

Ma Zhongxue, a medical doctor at the Beijing Institute of Acupuncture and Osteology, is leading a research group in testing traditional Chinese medicine on imported AIDS virus.

"The synthetical therapy combining Chinese medicines, acupuncture and moxibustion, fumigation, bath therapy, psychotherapy and massage is used to raise the immunity of patients," Ma wrote in a thesis delivered at the annual session of the International Cross-Cultural Association on Human Resources which ended here on Monday.

Two American hospitals, in cooperation with the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, have achieved "satisfying results" in treating AIDS patients with a synthetical therapy in traditional Chinese medicine, Ma said.

The therapy has been used in clinical practice by an increasing number of Chinese and foreign AIDS experts, he added.

In addition, Ma said, a Chinese herbal extract has proved effective in killing AIDS virus when injected into the vagina of AIDS patients or used as mouth wash. A Beijing AIDS research center is making preliminary tests.

However, AIDS treatment with acupuncture and traditional Chinese medicine still needs systematic study. An experiment using deep-breathing exercise to treat AIDS is also planned, Ma said.

### World Food Program Projects Pass Inspection

OW1404064390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0632 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Xining, April 14 (XINHUA)—The 2,708 agricultural projects in northwest China's Qinghai Province funded by the World Food Program (WFP) have passed final inspection.

Thomas H. Lecato, World Food Program project officer, spoke highly of the projects on his inspection visit.

The projects, started in May 1985, involve seven irrigation systems and farm land improvement.

Lecato said he hopes the projects will increase grain production and farm [word indistinct].

### Asian Games Electrical Equipment Approved

OW0404144690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0908 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—Some 7,000 items of electrical appliances and equipment have been delivered to the 11th Asian Games for use.

The games construction headquarters here confirmed today that the equipment, including cooling and heating machines and transformers, are all made in China. They will be used to equip the Intercontinental Hotel, International Conference Center, Recreation Palace, apartments for competitors and 27 stadiums newly-built and expanded for the Asian Games.

Audio equipment provided for the Haidian Stadium has been approved by Shaykh Fahad al-Ahmed al-Fadah, president of the Olympic Council of Asia.

### Attendance at Guangzhou Trade Fair Falls

HK1504025690 Hong Kong SUNDAY STANDARD  
in English 15 Apr 90 p 1

[From Cheung Lai-kun in Guangzhou]

[Text] China's premier shop window to the world, the Guangzhou Trade Fair, opens today with dismal expectations.

No more than 27,600 foreign businessmen are expected at the bi-annual fair which accounts for around a quarter of the mainland's overseas trade.

Attendance will be at least 25 percent down on last October and 35 percent lower than last April's.

If attendance corresponds to contracts signed—which is not necessarily so—a 25 percent drop in orders would cost China about \$1.4 billion.

Fair officials concede that another date altogether is to blame—last June 4, the day that China's student uprising was crushed, and the nation's economy began sliding into a freefall.

Despite the poor attendance anticipated—which can be easily calculated since the event is by invitation only—the organisers are hoping that those who do attend will recognise a return to stability on the mainland and trade accordingly.

Liang Jinwen, vice-chairman and secretary general of the 67th Chinese Export Commodities Fair, (as it is officially known), said yesterday:

"More and more foreign buyers have expressed an interest in trading with China again.

"The political and economic situation is more stable than last year."

In a bid to attract new buyers, the organisers have, for the first time, invited Eastern Bloc buyers.

Giu Yongjiang, another vice-chairman of the fair and an official with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT), said Polish companies would be sending representatives.

Business with Poland is particularly attractive. It is the only former Soviet satellite that currently deals in hard currency, which China desperately needs.

The Soviet Union, meanwhile, is restricted to barter trading—according to a bilateral agreement signed with Beijing earlier this year.

Despite the inevitable slump in attendance, Giu insisted more foreign buyers from western Europe, the United States, Japan and Asia would be attending.

However, he did not explain the logic for this expectation.

Giu also predicted an increase, though unofficial, Taiwanese presence. Some Taiwan journalists agree, and have predicted up to 5,000 representatives would attend.

At last October's fair, fewer than 2,000 Taiwanese came to do business.

Not only have fewer foreign buyers been invited to the two-week fair, few Chinese export companies will be exhibiting their wares.

Liang says the number—around 1,000 exporters—is down because about 100 firms had been banned.

He said they failed to meet new criteria demanded of traders as a result of the "rectification" of the export system.

Exporters must now prove they can honour contracts they sign and are suitable for doing business with foreign firms.

Liang said credibility was now essential for any firm wishing to enter the export trade.

### Soviet Union

#### MING PAO Article Previews Li Peng Visit

HK1704072390 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese  
17 Apr 90 p 9

["Special article" by Lin Pao-hua (2651 0202 5478): "Li Peng's Visit to the Soviet Union and the New Trend of Sino-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] A spokesman of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on 13 April that at the invitation of the USSR, Li Peng will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union from 23 to 26 April 1990. According to a XINHUA report, during his visit, Li Peng will exchange views with the leaders of the Soviet Union on "bilateral relations and important international matters of common concern."

The CPC should be more enthusiastic about Li Peng's visit than the Soviet Union, because the CPC is now extremely isolated internationally. Li Peng has visited Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal. President Yang Shangkun visited four countries in the Middle East, including Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, and Oman, and is now preparing to visit several countries in Latin America. Jiang Zemin recently also visited North Korea. These countries, however, are not internationally influential countries. Li Peng has an opportunity to visit the Soviet Union and as far as he is concerned, it is a most welcome chance for him to seek the limelight and he, therefore, naturally will not easily give it up.

Even so, Sino-Soviet relations are fairly tense internally because under the influence of Gorbachev, rapid "peaceful evolution" has emerged in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union has also abandoned one-party dictatorship. The CPC has, therefore, regarded Gorbachev as a traitor of the international communist movement who should be held responsible for the evolution in Eastern Europe. To avoid "alienating itself from other nations," Beijing now attaches great importance to this visit, is building up a "friendly" atmosphere, and through this visit, will "work" further with Gorbachev in adopting the policy of "both uniting and struggling and promoting unity by means of struggle." It will strive to not make Gorbachev openly abandon socialism. As the situation in Eastern Europe is still restive, this makes Beijing cherish certain hopes and avoid "determining the nature" of Gorbachev too soon.

Not long ago, TASS, the official Soviet news agency, released a dispatch on Li Peng's answers to Soviet reporters' questions. This fully shows that the CPC is now outwardly employing "soft tactics" toward the Soviet Union.

Li Peng said: "There is no perfect and impeccable pattern to develop socialism. The Soviet Union has its own way and China also has its own way but this should not hinder our two nations and two parties from maintaining normal relations." Li Peng also said: "I have read the documents adopted at the recent several plenary sessions of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the resolution of the Soviet people's congress. My impressions of them are: Your country has not abandoned the socialist orientation and we can, therefore, exchange views on matters of how to advance along the socialist road."

Li Peng also recognized the socialist road of the Soviet Union, but what he mentioned were his "impressions" of the documents. Will his "impressions" change after his on-the-spot observation? In addition, of the "four cardinal principles" the Soviet Union no longer adheres to one-party dictatorship, the most crucial one. In answer to the reporters' questions, Li Peng also evaded this question. Once it becomes necessary to publicly announce that the Soviet Union is "an international hostile force," this one can be added at any time.

The latest situation appearing in the Soviet Union is an encouragement to Beijing. 1) Gorbachev has adopted harsher and harsher measures toward Lithuania and 2) the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee published an open letter on 10 April, slamming at reformers inside the party. All this occurred after Gorbachev assumed the presidency. Of course, Beijing hopes that the Soviet Communist Party will also weed out Zhao Ziyang-type figures, much more than that their army will massacre people so that Beijing "can go along with them in their evil deeds" and China and the Soviet Union have a common foundation for "unity." During Li Peng's visit to the Soviet Union, he will, therefore, publicize his tough proposition and bolster up the morale of the conservatives inside the Soviet Communist Party. However, in view of the unsuccessful results achieved by Yao Yilin during his visit to East Germany and by Qiao Shi during his visit to Romania, people might as well observe if Li Peng can have an more effect.

The Soviet Union and the United States simultaneously announced that a new round of summit talks would be held from 30 May to 3 June, a sensitive date. This is obviously aimed at China's "4 June" and shows that Gorbachev will not offend the United States now for the sake of Li Peng. It is believed that this information will tremendously annoy Beijing. With Gorbachev's intelligence and wisdom in contrast to Li Peng's mediocrity, obtuseness, and mistakes frequently made, it appears that Li Peng will find it very hard to get anything at the conference table.

### **Song Ping Meets CPSU Official Fedorov**

#### **Talks With Visiting Delegation**

*OW1604112890 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin*  
*0930 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee, received a delegation of the International Department of CPSU Central Committee, headed by its First Deputy Chief Fedorov, and held a friendly conversation with them at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

The delegation of the International Department of CPSU Central Committee is visiting China in accordance with an exchange plan between the Chinese and Soviet parties.

Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and others were present at the meeting.

#### **Ties Seen 'Satisfactory'**

*OW1604114590 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*1126 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Communist Party (CPC) leader said here today that the development of the relations between the CPC and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is smooth

and satisfactory since the normalization of relations between the two countries last year.

Song Ping, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, made the remarks when meeting a delegation from the International Department of the CPSU led by its first deputy director, R.P. Fedorov.

Song said that the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by Chinese Premier Li Peng will promote further growth of the relations between the two parties and the two countries. Song said that the current international situation is very complicated, therefore it is necessary for the two communist parties to exchange views.

Fedorov said that the development of the relations between the CPC and the CPSU over the past year was normal and it has created favorable conditions for the further development of bilateral relations. Both the parties have identical views on the importance of developing bilateral relations, Fedorov added.

Song also briefed the visitors on China's current domestic situation.

### **Shevardnadze Says Relations Still Improving**

*OW1704021090 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*0201 GMT 17 Apr 90*

[Text] Moscow, April 16 (XINHUA)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said today that the Soviet-Chinese relations are approaching a stage of implementing specifically the agreements already reached between the two countries.

Shevardnadze said this when commenting on the significance of the forthcoming visit to Moscow by Chinese Premier Li Peng at a press briefing here in the Foreign Ministry for Soviet reporters.

"The Soviet-Chinese relations were normalized in Beijing last spring. We think it the most important achievement in the process of modifying the international liaison system between the two countries," the official TASS news agency quoted the foreign minister as saying.

"We are now turning to practical work in our bilateral relations," he added.

Shevardnadze said "it is necessary to develop economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, eliminate military confrontation (much has been done in this respect), settle the border issue, and discuss mutual coordination in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole."

At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Chinese Premier Li Peng will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union April 23 - 26, the first visit by a Chinese premier since 1964.



**Northeast Asia****Song Renqiong Views Film on Kim Il-song Birthday**

SK1604085590 Beijing International Service in Korean  
1100 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 April, Song Renqiong, vice chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, in a film show on the occasion of the 78th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, highly evaluated the immortal exploits which Comrade Kim Il-song has effected in the cause of the Korean people's liberation and in construction.

In the film show arranged by Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to China, in the embassy, Comrade Song Renqiong said that Comrade Kim Il-song linked the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete circumstances of Korea, and that he has led the Korean people in the struggle for liberation and in socialist revolution and construction, thereby effecting immortal exploits. He said that Comrade Kim Il-song has made sustained efforts to constantly develop the traditional friendship of the two countries' people.

In the film show, Ambassador Chu Chang-chun said that President Kim Il-song's visit to China last year and General Secretary Jiang Zemin's visit to Korea this year has lifted to a higher stage Korea-China friendship which was sealed with blood. Comrade Song Renqiong watched a Korean art film, "Great Heart", together with Korean comrades.

**Qian Qichen Meets DPRK Foreign Minister**

SK1604091590 Beijing International Service in Korean  
1100 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Qian Qichen, our country's minister of foreign affairs, met with Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the Korean Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs, in the Guest House, and arranged a banquet for him and his suite members. They exchanged cordial and friendly conversations. Foreign minister Kim Yong-sam and his suite members yesterday arrived in Beijing on their way home after concluding a visit to a few African countries.

**DPRK Scheduled to Attend Asian Games**

SK1604083790 Beijing International Service in Korean  
1100 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Chen Xitong, chairman of the 11th Asian Games Organizing Committee, recently received from Kim Yusun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, a telegram stating that the DPRK Olympic Committee decided to participate in the 11th Asian Games.

**Japan's Aichi Prefecture Delegation Arrives**

OW1604182390 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese  
8 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] Chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee Han Peixin and Governor Chen Huanyou respectively met a prefectural assembly delegation headed by Deputy Chairman Junji Matsushita from Japan's Aichi Prefecture yesterday afternoon.

The members of the delegation includes Masayuki Sugura, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party's Aichi Prefectural Assemblymen group; Masanobu Tatematsu, leader of the Democratic Socialist Club of the Aichi Prefectural Assembly; Yuzo Iida, leader of the Socialist Party's Aichi Prefectural Assemblymen group; and Shiro Kimura, the Komeito's Aichi Prefectural Assemblymen group.

Chairman Han Peixin met the Japanese friends at the entrance of a meeting hall. At the meeting, Chairman Han Peixin said that he was particularly happy because Deputy Chairman Junji Matsushita and others came to visit our province just as the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress had ended. He said: The Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress has been associated with the Aichi Prefectural Assembly for many years. Many exchanges of visits by the two sides have deepened mutual friendship and understanding. Han Peixin briefed the Japanese friends on industrial and agricultural production as well as the situation of opening to the outside world in the province. Deputy Chairman Junji Matsushita said: Our delegation has been warmly welcomed in Jiangsu, for which I thank you on behalf of the delegation. The constant exchange of visits between the two sides and our cordial relations show that we are true friends. It is hoped that further exchanges and cooperation will be strengthened in the future.

At the provincial people government office, Governor Chen Huanyou welcomed Junji Matsushita and other old friends by shaking hands with them. Governor Chen Huanyou said: I cannot forget the warm reception I received during my visit to Aichi Prefecture a month ago. Our friendship is further strengthened by your visit at a time when we celebrate the 10th anniversary of friendly relations between Jiangsu Province and Aichi Prefecture. The success of the Jiangsu Provincial Export Commodities Exhibition held in Aichi only can be attributed to the support and cooperation of the Aichi Prefectural government and assembly. Deputy Chairman Junji Matsushita said: The exchanges between Aichi Prefecture and Jiangsu Province have achieved active results over the past 10 years. This is worthy of our celebration. He expressed his hope that Jiangsu Province will be even more prosperous.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons of relevant aspects in the province, including Bai Yun, Wu Jingsheng, Xu Jingan, and Li Bingcai.

The delegation arrived in Nanjing yesterday afternoon. Before that, our Japanese friends had visited Suzhou, Zhenjiang, and Yangzhou. They were warmly welcomed everywhere they went.

#### Article Views U.S.-Japanese Space Competition

HK1604143690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
9 Apr 90 p 7

[Article by Jia Guangwei (6328 0342 0251): "United States Is Faced With Japan's Space Competition"]

[Text] To strengthen its competitiveness in the development of astronautics technology in outer space, the Japanese Government recently decided to adopt a "protective" policy of the CS-4, a satellite of the next generation. This action by Japan has angered the United States, and led to a breakup in the Japanese-U.S. trade talks. The United States is to make a decision in June on whether or not retaliating action will be taken on Japan in trade.

Japan has taken the lead in many high-tech spheres over the past 10 years. However, Japan took off rather late in the sphere of aeronautics and astronautics industry because of the restrictions and effects of many factors, and has to rely on the United States and Western Europe to a certain extent. With the competition in space growing more intense with each passing day, the development and application of astronautic technology has become an important market in fierce contention for developed countries. Such a sense of crisis and pressure has urged Japan to step up its progress in space. In May 1987 Japan published its key report of "A New Epoch of Advancing toward Space Exploitation," pronouncing that Japan would strive to become a "space power" in the 21st century. Some key corporations such as Magumi Co. Ltd., Taisei Corporation, and Shimizu Construction Co. Ltd., took the lead in proposing the "Plan for Implementing the Policy and Program for Exploiting the Universe." Seven corporations including Nissho Iwai Co., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., and Mitsubishi Electric Corporation set up a committee to formulate the "conception for the Pacific Space Port," to seek independent development on the one hand; on the other, they have taken an active part in international cooperation in those spheres where they lack experiences and natural resources. The H-1 rocket, which Japan researched and developed between 1986 and 1987 was completed with help from the United States, and enabled Japan to make a long stride in Japanese-made rocket production.

Since the beginning of this year, Japan has conducted a series of experiments on satellite-launching. On 24 January, the Muse-A Satellite for scientific research was launched at the launch pad in Kagoshima, using the M3C-2 rocket, and became Japan's first lunar satellite. That launch has made Japan the third country to have launched a spacecraft to the moon following in the footsteps of the United States and the USSR. In February, Japan succeeded in launching three satellites

simultaneously using a single rocket. After its initial successes, Japan will continue to conduct a series of unmanned space flights, including landing on the moon and surveying the atmospheric layer around Mars. To occupy a position in space, Japan plans to conduct its experiments using entirely Japanese-made H-2 rockets to make preparations for the launch of the unmanned "Hope" shuttle scheduled in 1995. Japan is to launch the "Japanese Skylab" of its own development to the international space station in 1998.

Generally speaking, however, Japan's astronautics industry is still in its infantile phase, although it has approached the world's advanced level in rocket and satellite technology. Japan is still lagging far behind other astronautics-wise advanced countries in the sphere of astronautics technology at a higher plane, such as the building of sky station, basic equipment for various orbits, and space shuttle. Besides, space exploitation involves voluminous investment, and the government budget basically determined the scale and rate of such exploitation. The United States and West European countries are conducting their space experimental activities under unified leadership of their own governments. Japan's financial budget for space exploitation is around \$1.07 billion, only one-tenth of the U.S. budget. Regarding the condition of its development presently, it is still impossible for Japan to get rid of its technological dependence on the United States.

Since the late 1970s, the friction between the United States and Japan has grown acute with each passing day, and the former augmented its vigilance against technological transfer to Japan. While exporting technology to Japan, the United States has kept its core a secret, and made it very difficult for Japan to absorb, digest, and improve it. Moreover, the Japanese government lacks great ambition for developing Japan's own astronautics industry. Therefore, Japan has to exert great efforts to realize its great goal of joining the world's advanced ranks in astronautics industry.

Even so, the United States is being very anxious about the quietly rising Japanese astronautics industry, lest Japan should get rid of the dependence on the United States in future space competition, and join the world's advanced ranks in astronautics industry. Experts forecast that Japan will eventually become one of the space powers. Presently, the Americans are increasingly sensing the oriental threat on its advantages in science and technology.

#### Southeast Asia & Pacific

##### Wu Xueqian Meets Malaysian Visitors

OW1604101490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0941 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met here today with Dato Ng Cheng Kuai, deputy-minister of culture and tourism of Malaysia, and his party.

The guests are here at the invitation of Liu Yi, director of the National Tourism Administration.

#### **Lao Party Delegation Visits Kunming**

*OW1604182990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1425 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] Kunming, April 16 (XINHUA)—A delegation from Vientiane, Lao's capital, arrived here by plane today.

Headed by Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the delegation is here for a goodwill visit to China's Yunnan Province at the invitation of He Zhiqiang, Yunnan's governor.

Before his arrival here, Keobounphan, also municipal party secretary of Vientiane and concurrently chairman of the administrative committee of the city, had visited Dai Autonomous Prefecture of Xishuangbanna and celebrated with the local peoples the water-sprinkling festival of the Dai nationality there.

#### **Fijian Prime Minister Tours Guangzhou**

*OW1604183190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1445 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] Guangzhou, April 16 (XINHUA)—Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara of the Republic of Fiji and his party here this afternoon visited the 1990 China Export Commodities Fair (spring) and the Guangzhou Brewage Factory.

Mara said that he believed the trade volume between Fiji and China will increase through his visit at the fair.

This evening, Ye Xuanping, governor of Guangdong Province, hosted a banquet in honor of the Fijian visitors.

#### **Burmese Minister Meets Radio-TV Delegation**

*OW1604210490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1548 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] Yangon, April 16 (XINHUA)—Lt-Gen. Phone Myint, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) and minister for information and for culture, minister for home and religious affairs, met with the visiting Chinese radio and television delegation here this evening.

The Myanmar minister had a friendly conversation with Ma Qingxiong, the delegation leader and vice-minister of radio, film and television. He then hosted a dinner for the guests.

The Chinese delegation returned to Yangon earlier this evening after concluding a two-day visit to Mandalay, an ancient capital and the second largest city of the country more than 600 kilometers to the north of Yangon.

During the delegation's stay in the city, Maj-Gen. Tun Kyi, SLORC member and commander of Myanmar's Central Command Headquarters, met with the guests and entertained them with a cultural performance.

The Chinese guests toured the ancient city and had a good time enjoying the water festival celebrations together with local people on the last day of the three-day national festival this morning in Mandalay.

#### **Trade With Indonesia Expected To Increase**

*OW1704010290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0031 GMT 17 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—Beijing and Jakarta are putting aside their differences after 20 years, and observers are anticipating a rapid growth in Sino-Indonesian trade as diplomatic relations are expected to resume.

An official in charge of Sino-Indonesian trade with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said: "When we join hands, other bilateral ties will also be expanded."

Trade protocols are expected to be signed to boost bilateral trade, she said.

Sino-Indonesian trade, resumed in 1985 after an 18-year suspension, is expected to exceed 800 million U.S. dollars this year, the official predicted.

According to statistics compiled by Chinese customs officials, trade between the two countries increased markedly in the first quarter of this year to 211.5 million U.S. dollars, making Indonesia China's second biggest trade partner in Southeast Asia. China's biggest partner in the region was Singapore where trade totalled 503.7 million U.S. dollars during the first quarter.

During the period, China's exports to Indonesia were worth 79.2 million U.S. dollars, close to triple the figure for the same period last year. And China bought Indonesian goods worth 132.3 million U.S. dollars, 57.5 percent up from 1989's first quarter.

China's major exports to Indonesia are machinery and equipment, light industrial products, textiles, fodder, cereals and oil products, herbal medicines, cotton, coal and raw materials for the chemical industry. China buys Indonesian crude oil, plywood, rubber, rattan and fertilizer.

### **Near East & South Asia**

#### **Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Meets Delegation**

*OW1604000190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2337 GMT 15 Apr 90*

[Text] Baghdad, April 15 (XINHUA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, said here



today that expanding cooperation and exchanges between Iraq and China is important for both nations.

Ramadan made the remarks during a meeting with the visiting Chinese Minister of Transport and Communications Qian Yongchang, who heads a Chinese delegation on a one-week official visit to Iraq.

The Chinese minister affirmed China's readiness and desire to carry out development projects in Iraq. The two officials also discussed bilateral relations and means of boosting cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on April 10.

### Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Yang Shangkun Meets Central African President

##### Kolingba Arrives

OW1604181890 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0930 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] General Andre Kolingba, President and Head of State of the Republic of Central Africa and Chairman of the Central African Democratic Assembly, and his wife and party arrived in Beijing by special plane to begin his official visit to China this morning. On his entourage are Foreign Minister Bria, Minister of Economy, Finance, Planning and International Cooperation Wazoua, and Minister of Public Works and Territorial Development Kithe.

President Yang Shangkun held a grand ceremony to warmly welcome the distinguished guests from Central Africa on the plaza outside the east entrance of the Great Hall of the People in the afternoon. Present at the welcome ceremony were Chen Muhua, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Qian Qichen, minister of foreign affairs; Cui Naifu, chairman of the reception committee and minister of civil affairs; and responsible persons of the departments concerned.

After the ceremony, President Yang Shangkun and President Kolingba held formal talks.

Chen Muhua, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met with Madame Mireille Kolingba, the Central African president's wife and honorary president of the Central African Women's Union in the afternoon. The two sides discussed friendly cooperation between the women's circles of the two countries.

##### Talks Begin

OW1604153090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1357 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun said here today that a country's political system should be set according to its actual circumstances.

"A country should not copy the systems of other countries," Yang said during talks with Andre Kolingba, president of the Republic of Central Africa here this afternoon.

The Central African president and his party arrived here earlier this afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart.

During the talks, President Kolingba made a detailed report to Yang on the political and economic situation in his country. Yang also briefed Kolingba on China's internal political situation.

Yang said, "We resolutely oppose the views of bourgeois liberalization that attempt to copy systems in Western countries and change the existing systems in China."

On the domestic situation in China, Yang said China is struggling for further political, economic and social stability and development.

Both leaders expressed the satisfaction with the friendly relations of co-operation between the two countries and discussed further co-operation.

Prior to the talks, Kolingba was officially welcomed to Beijing by President Yang Shangkun at a ceremony outside the Great Hall of the People.

##### Banquet Held

OW1604155190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1411 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun gave a banquet to welcome President of the Republic of Central Africa Andre Kolingba and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

In his toast, President Yang reiterated that the Chinese Government will always value its friendship and cooperation with the Republic of Central Africa and will further consolidate and develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Yang said that led by President Kolingba, the government and people of the Republic of Central Africa have made great progress in safeguarding national unity, building and perfecting legal construction and developing the national economy.

He said the Central African Government stresses international cooperation, especially South-South cooperation, persists in trying to establish a new international

economic order and preserve African unity and firmly supports the just struggle of the people of southern Africa.

"We appreciate Central Africa's stand to actively take part in international affairs and we sincerely wish that the Central African people achieve new progress in the coming years", Yang said.

President Kolingba said, "It is the common will of the Chinese and Central African peoples to enhance the friendship and cooperation between the two countries."

He said this completely agrees with the lofty goals of all peace-loving and just people in the world.

He said he appreciates China's four principles for conducting friendly cooperation, that is, "equality and mutual benefits, stress on practical results, diversified forms and common development."

Among those present at the banquet were Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chen Muhua, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu and Deputy-Chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army Xu Xin.

#### **Qian Greets Anniversary of Zimbabwe Ties**

OW1704035190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0157 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen sent a warm congratulatory message to his Zimbabwean counterpart Nathan Shamuyarira yesterday on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Qian noted in the message that the establishment of Sino-Zimbabwean diplomatic relations "opened a new chapter in the annals of friendship" between the two peoples, whose "traditional relations of friendship have grown stronger in the past decade as a result of fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields."

The Chinese foreign minister said the Chinese Government and people highly cherish the amicable relations between the two countries and the two peoples. He reaffirmed that "it is the established policy of the Chinese Government to further strengthen our unity and cooperation with the Republic of Zimbabwe and that we will continue with our efforts towards this end."

Qian also congratulated Shamuyarira on his reappointment as the foreign minister of Zimbabwe and expressed thanks for his "important contributions to the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Zimbabwe."

China and Zimbabwe established their diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level on April 18, 1980.

## **West Europe**

### **Roundup Views UK Attitude on Unified Germany**

HK1704092390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
10 Apr 90 p 5

["Roundup" by Zheng Yuanyuan (6774 0954 0954): "Differences Between Britain and West Germany Over the Question of Germany Reunification"]

[Text] For a time, West German Chancellor Kohl did not properly handle the issues concerning the reunification of Germany and was thus faced with criticisms and pressure from various parties concerned. Public opinion noticed that British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher criticized Kohl most frankly and straightforwardly. When Mrs. Thatcher was recently interviewed by the British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES and the French newspaper PARIS-MATCH, she was opposed to the hasty action of West Germany to seek reunification before making any promises, and she explicitly criticized Kohl by saying that "you must not disregard history" and assume the attitude of "realizing our reunity first and talking about other issues after that!"

What promises did Mrs. Thatcher want West Germany to make? Of course, the first thing is to affirm the "unchangeability" of the Oder-Neisse boundary and to guarantee that German reunification will not endanger the security and stability of other regions and countries in Europe. Two other issues that Mrs. Thatcher talked about most frequently are: Germany remaining in NATO after its reunification, and maintaining its membership of the EC.

Mrs. Thatcher has a reputation as a staunch champion of pan-Atlanticism and as the most enthusiastic supporter of the nuclear deterrence policy and the NATO alliance. Therefore, she demanded that German reunification not endanger the existence of NATO. Although Kohl's government has repeatedly indicated that Germany would remain in NATO after reunification, the British prime minister still had deep misgivings. Last year, in the debate over NATO's "short-range missile modernization program," Kohl refused to make any promise on the "modernization program" because he was faced with the pressure and constraints from various domestic forces. This deepened West Germany's discord with the United States and Britain and made Mrs. Thatcher's doubt Kohl's "Atlantic position." In addition, some other information from West Germany added to her misgivings: First, Foreign Minister Genscher once said in private that Germany's remaining in NATO after its reunification would be "a temporary stage before the disbanding" of the two military blocs. Second, in the coming general elections to be held in December in West Germany, the idea of neutralization upheld by the candidates of the Social Democratic Party will win support from the majority of the public. Mrs. Thatcher told the press with deep concern that if the Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Democratic Party won the elections, that would be a "disaster" for NATO. In view of

the painful experience of World War II and Germany's great strength after reunification, Britain, like France and some other countries, strongly opposes Germany's neutralization. Their purpose is to tie Germany to NATO in order to prevent their security from being threatened.

Mrs. Thatcher was also full of worries about Germany's membership in the EC after reunification. As is known to all, Mrs. Thatcher kept singing a different tune on the issue of EC integration from the "mainstream nations." She was opposed to the idea of giving the EC power over the various member countries, thus weakening their sovereign power. For this reason, she always assumed a negative attitude toward the establishment of economic and monetary union. However, she saw in the prospect of German reunification that a large Germany and a strong deutschemark would hold the dominant position within the EC, and that that would lead to the relative reduction of other member countries' influence. In addition, Mrs. Thatcher also kept a wary eye on the prospects of bringing the GDR into the EC. She said that if the GDR, which has a completely different economic structure and a population of 17 million people, is "grafted" onto the EC, it will certainly bring about difficult economic problems concerning the prices of agricultural products and the distribution of development funds. In the past several years, she fought several times within the EC to overcome the surplus of agricultural products and to reduce agricultural subsidies, and achieved certain results in this regard. She did not want to see the entry of the GDR into the EC once again bringing about such knotty economic problems. She held that before the GDR is admitted into the EC, some principles must be ascertained unless new trouble is to be caused for the EC.

As a major country in Europe and one of the four guarantor countries for Berlin's position, Britain naturally may express concern and anxiety over German reunification. However, public opinion holds that it is also the right time for a British prime minister facing a delicate and difficult moment in both foreign and home affairs to strongly express her opinion on the issue of German reunification.

The detente between the United States and the Soviet Union and the changes in the East European situation brought about some changes in U.S. policy toward Europe. In January this year, the United States put forward the "new Atlanticism" and expressed the new intention of the U.S. Government: The United States supports the EC acceleration of its integration process and supports the EC playing a more important role in Europe's future economic, political, and security affairs. The British prime minister was rather "embarrassed" by this. On the one hand, the full support of the United States for the integration of the EC did not completely come into line with her own wishes; on the other hand, the formulation of the "new Atlanticism" indicated that in the foreign policy of the United States, the "special relationship" between the United States and Britain would be affected and weakened to a certain degree and

that Britain would find little room for maneuver between the United States and Europe and between the United States and the Soviet Union. At this moment, Mrs. Thatcher boldly and straightforwardly criticized Kohl and said things that other people did not dare to say. This might help raise her status and increase her influence on European affairs.

In addition, Mrs. Thatcher was confronted with the most serious economic difficulties of the past 11 years of her rule, as the inflation rate in Britain rose to eight percent, ranking top among European countries. Her government arbitrarily imposed a poll tax on the public, and evoked a nationwide storm of protest. The prestige of Mrs. Thatcher and the Conservative Party under her leadership was declining, and the opinion polls showed the Conservative Party lagging behind the Labor Party by 20 percentage points. All this showed that the ruling position of the Conservative Party was being challenged. So, on the issue of German reunification, she strongly expressed the "voice of Britain" and might win back some of the marks she had lost at home.

## East Europe

### Protest to GDR Over Exiles' Meeting Attendance

HK1404025590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 14 Apr 90 p 1

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] China has lodged a protest with the East German embassy in Beijing over the participation of the Federation for a Democratic China in the Berlin Conference later this month.

The Paris-based federation, set up by exiled mainland dissidents, has helped organise the conference which will study the democracy movements in China and Eastern Europe.

Diplomatic sources said the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanded that the East German government ban members of the federation, including its chairman Yan Jiaqi, from attending the conference or holding activities in East Germany.

The sources said the Chinese government had hinted that participation by the mainland exiles in the meeting might hamper relations between the two countries.

The federation has been outlawed by Beijing and labelled "subversive".

The Berlin Conference to be held between April 21 and 23 has been organised by the federation and the newly-established East German political group Neues Forum.

The conference entitled, East Europe and China in the Transition Towards Democracy—Issues and Perspectives, is expected to attract democracy campaigners from several East European countries.

The Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader, has also been invited.

The federation planned to invite four prominent Hong Kong figures, including liberals Mr Szeto Wah and Mr Martin Lee, to the conference. However, it was understood that none of them has agreed to go.

Despite Beijing's protest the East German authorities are unlikely to interfere with the event the sources said.

Beijing has been deeply concerned by the overthrow of communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

### Latin America & Caribbean

#### Adviser to Mexican President Visits Beijing

OW1604183490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1438 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—Lauro Ortega, advisor to Carlos Salinas, president of the United Mexican States, arrived here this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu met with Ortega and his party. The two sides exchanged views on the international issues of common interest.

Ortega said the visit to Mexico by Chinese President Yang Shangkun this May will be a great event in the history of Sino-Mexican friendship, which will surely step up further development of the bilateral relationship.



## Political & Social

### Further Coverage of Third Session of Seventh NPC

#### Yuan Mu on Work Report

HK1304153190 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS  
EDITION in Chinese No. 15, 9 Apr 90 pp 3-6

[Report by staff reporter Dong Ruisheng (5516 3843 3932): "Yuan Mu, State Council Spokesman, on How the Government Work Report Came Into Being"]

**[Text] Safeguarding stability is where the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities our country lie, the people's common hope, and the general trend. Each citizen should treasure the political situation of stability and unity.**

Reporter: The Third Session of the 7th National People's Congress [NPC] has triumphantly concluded. Each government work report submitted to the NPC puts forward without exception overall planning, policies, and measures of government work. It has a significant propelling effect on our country's socialist democratic politics and the cause of modernization. What are the features of the guiding ideology in Premier Li Peng's government work report submitted to this year's NPC?

Yuan Mu: With regard to this question, I would like to discuss what I have gained through studying it. I think that in order to understand the guiding ideology in this year's government report, one must look in retrospect at the historical backdrop against which the report was prepared. We all know that the year 1989 was a very unusual one in the history of the PRC. It was a year of great significance. Three major events took place: The first was the checking of the turmoil and the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion. That was a heavy blow against the international hostile forces' attempt to bring about peaceful evolution in our country, and it safeguarded both the PRC and the socialist camp. The second thing was that, despite the fact that the efforts of our leaderships at all levels in economic work were diverted for a period of time by the turmoil and rebellion, causing our country to suffer huge economic losses, relatively apparent results were achieved in economic improvement and rectification and deepening of reform. This has fully manifested the strong will of the Chinese people to struggle in unity and the powerful vitality of the socialist system. The third thing was the situation of firmly grasping the building of material civilization while relaxing the building of spiritual civilization began to change in the latter half of last year. The situation of the ideological and political front took a new turn for the better. Our victories in these three aspects have laid the foundation for our country to continue its progress along the socialist road and have also reinforced the conviction of the people of the whole country that rebellions can be quelled by depending on the socialist system and the strength of the masses; temporary economic difficulties can be overcome gradually; and that the evil consequences of weakening party leadership and weakening

ideological and political work, and of spreading ideas of bourgeois liberalization, can be gradually eliminated. Facts have once again proved that the Chinese people have powerful strength to overcome all difficulties and they possess the national spirit of self-respect, self-confidence, and self-improvement.

Following the fierce, complicated, and soul-stirring political struggle which took place as spring turned to summer last year, it is certainly not easy to bring about, within a short period of time, political, economic and social stability in our country. The people throughout the country greatly treasure this achievement. The people hope to further consolidate and develop this overall situation of stability in our country and hope, under the leadership of the CPC, to uphold the four cardinal principles, persist in reform and opening to the outside world, and persist in advancing along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics which was endorsed in the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We can say that this is the common aspiration of the people throughout the country, this is what the people want, and this is the general trend. Therefore, no one can stop the progress of the Chinese people no matter how the international situation may change and no matter how great the difficulties may be in domestic reform and construction.

I think that this year's NPC was convened against such a historical backdrop. It was also against this historical backdrop that the government work report puts forward the general guiding ideology for work in various fields this year: Unremittingly implement the party's basic line for the initial stage of socialism; persist in regarding economic construction as the central task; uphold the four cardinal principles; persist in reform and opening to the outside world; bring all positive factors into play; unite with the people of all nationalities of our country; boost their morale; overcome difficulties; and struggle for the smooth progress of economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform and for further political, economic and social stability and development in our country. I believe that this has undoubtedly embodied in a concentrated manner the will and aspirations of the people of all nationalities in our country.

Of course, we must also see that there are presently still a great many difficulties and problems in our economy and that there are still some factors causing instability in the political and ideological fields and in the entire society. This is also an objective reality. We must fully assess the existing problems and difficulties and pay great attention to them. We must never take them lightly. Such an analysis of the situation is precisely based upon rousing our spirit, struggling in unity, overcoming difficulties, further consolidating the political situation of stability and unity, and continuing to promote the reform and construction of our country. That the government work report does not choose to sidestep problems and difficulties is an indication of our confidence.

**Correctly understand the present economic situation, fully affirm achievements attained in economic improvement and rectification, and pay great attention to, and seriously deal with, existing problems and difficulties.**

Reporter: There are currently two different viewpoints in analyzing the economic situation. According to one viewpoint, economic improvement and rectification has been overdone and all difficulties are attributed to economic improvement and rectification. The achievements of economic improvement and rectification are not sufficiently estimated. The other viewpoint is that the force of retrenchment should never be relaxed and that not enough attention is paid to new contradictions and problems. What is your opinion on those views?

Yuan Mu: Political stability and social stability are the prerequisites and steady economic development is the foundation. Whether at present or in the future, the core of the question is to concentrate efforts on developing the national economy. To develop the economy it is necessary to have a correct analysis and a correct estimation of the present economic situation. The achievements of economic improvement and rectification in the past year should be fully affirmed and fully understood. If they are not fully understood and affirmed it is quite possible that one may doubt, hesitate, and waver in upholding the policy of economic improvement and rectification and deepening of reform. If this happens, we will on the whole lose the prerequisite and basis for seeking unity in thought and understanding in endeavoring to get our country's economy out of a difficult position as soon as possible.

On what basis can we say that relatively apparent successes have been achieved in economic improvement and rectification? We can conduct an analysis and comparison of the present situation and the major tasks of economic improvement and rectification put forward at the beginning of last year. In the Second Session of the Seventh NPC convened in March last year, Comrade Li Peng put forward in the government work report that there were three major tasks of economic improvement and rectification in 1989: First, overall social demand should be reduced to gradually cool down the overheated economy. Second, efforts should be made to lower the range of commodity price raises to a level below that of 1988. Third, agriculture should be reinforced earnestly and we should strive to reap a bumper agricultural harvest. Looking back, we can say that after more than one year of effort, these three objectives have basically been achieved.

By reducing the overall social demand, the scale of investment in fixed assets of the whole society was reduced by 50 billion yuan last year. Deducting the price raise factor, such investments were actually reduced by 90 billion yuan, which represented a drop of more than 20 percent. The excessive growth of consumer funds was also controlled. Last year, there was a 14 percent increase in total worker and staff salaries in the whole country and group consumption increased by 4.2 percent over

the previous year. Deducting the price raise factor, there was actually a relatively big reduction. Precisely because of that, the overheated economy was basically cooled and the excessive industrial growth was curtailed. However, an appropriate growth rate was still maintained and there was even an 8.3 percent industrial growth last year.

Not only was the scale of investment controlled, the investment structure was also effectively adjusted. The construction of a large number of office buildings, auditoriums, restaurants, and hotels was terminated or suspended. The construction of a great many projects of general processing industries of high-consumption, low-standard, and of a duplicate nature, and the production and construction of projects whose products encourage high and premature consumption, was also terminated or postponed. However, the construction of infrastructure for agriculture, power industry, raw materials in short supply, and traffic and transportation was correspondingly reinforced. Considerable achievements were scored in key construction projects. Last year, a total of 57 such projects were completed. In the course of one year, electricity generating capacity increased by 9,020,000 kilowatts, excavating capacity of raw coal by 24,950,000 metric tons, extraction capacity of crude oil by 17,050,000 metric tons, cargo handling capacity of ports by 48,850,000 metric tons, and new telephones installed in the cities by 1,050,000 sets. We can say that the speed was quite fast. Of course, there is still far to go to meet the demands of basic industries and infrastructure but such a rate of development is already not slow.

Concerning the control of commodity prices, although the raise in commodity prices last year was not markedly lower than that of the previous year, it has actually dropped and the monthly climb has changed into a monthly decrease. In the year before last, commodity prices rose by 18.5 percent. Last year, they rose by 17.8 percent. At the beginning of the year, the rise was 27 percent. Thereafter, commodity prices started to fall monthly. From October last year onwards, commodity prices have been kept at single-digit growth for more than five consecutive months. A 4.1 percent growth was recorded in February this year. We can say that it has not been all that easy to control accelerating inflation within the short period of only one year. Not only the economists in China find this remarkable, many economists in the international community are of the opinion that the results of China's inflation control have been very apparent after making economic adjustments.

Regarding agricultural development, the overheated economy in the past few years was mainly found in industry, especially in the processing industry. It was an objective reality that agriculture was not overheated and that after 1984 it came to a standstill. However, the situation changed greatly last year. The party committees and governments at all levels placed emphasis on agriculture and all trades and sectors supported and assisted agriculture, which strengthened its status as the



foundation. Apart from increasing investment in agriculture, the central authorities also raised the purchasing prices of grain and cotton. All localities and the farming population also increased their input in the development of agriculture. These circumstances played an important part in stimulating agricultural growth. Last year, our total grain output exceeded the record high in 1984. Apart from cotton, edible oils, and sugar, whose production somewhat dropped, the output of all other agricultural and sideline products such as pork, beef, mutton, milk, aquatic products, and fruit increased. The abundant supply of agricultural and sideline products in the market curbed the raise in commodity prices and eased the people's anxiety. The relatively good agricultural harvest last year should be regarded as having played an important part in stabilizing the overall economy.

Apart from the aforesaid aspects, in the course of last year's economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform, there was a steady growth in foreign trade and economic and technical exchanges. Economic order, especially that in circulation, was further rectified. There was new progress in screening companies and a good beginning was made in building clean and honest government. Undoubtedly, extremely great efforts should still be made to continue to do a good job in all these aspects. At any rate there are many indications that relatively clear results were indeed scored in economic improvement and rectification over the past year. Affirming this point is also to affirm that the policy of further rectification and deepening reform put forward at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee has been proved in practice to be entirely correct. It is very important that we should seek greater unity in thinking and understanding based on this point. That is because apart from continued economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform, China has no other way of extricating itself from its economic predicament.

As apparent results have been achieved in economic improvement and rectification, some conspicuous new problems and contradictions have arisen in our economy. These problems and contradictions mainly manifest themselves in a sluggish market, shortage of funds, suspension of work and production on the part of some enterprises, and an excessive fall in the rate of industrial growth. The core problem is the sluggish market. This is an unavoidable phenomenon, or a phenomenon which cannot be completely avoided, in the implementation of the "double tightening up" policy in finance and credit in the process of economic improvement and rectification. Such problems and temporary difficulties are those that emerge in the course of our advance. We should neither exaggerate such problems and difficulties, nor should we take them lightly. We should place great importance on them, handle them carefully by implementing effective measures, and seize all opportunities to resolve them. At present, the State Council has put forward measures such as enlarging the scale of loans and lowering loan interest rates in an

appropriate manner, increasing the circulating funds of enterprises, meeting the need of funds for businesses, material supply, and procurement of goods for foreign trade, strengthening construction of key projects and technological transformation of enterprises, striving to invigorate circulation, making great efforts to develop markets, and promoting exchanges between urban and rural areas. The implementation of these measures will have a positive effect on the economy. The market can be expected to pick up gradually and industrial production can be expected to change from a low growth rate to an appropriate growth rate. Of course, it will take some time to achieve such objectives.

One must have a correct dividing line to understand and analyze the relatively complicated economic situation at present. We must not negate the policy of economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform just because certain new problems and contradictions have emerged; on the other hand, we must not merely tighten up without paying attention to resolving the new problems and alleviate the new contradictions. Otherwise, the interweaving of the old and new contradictions and the failure to alleviate them over a relatively long period of time may further increase our difficulties in extricating our economy from a difficult position. The interwoven old and new contradictions will intensify continuously, which will make it very difficult to resolve problems at a more in-depth level and will give rise to new and serious factors which cause instability in our economy. If the low growth rate of industry is allowed to prevail for too long a period of time, it is quite possible that it will result in stagflation, slides, reduced fiscal income, suspension of work, and more awaiting jobs in more enterprises. The resultant social unrest will make it more difficult to carry out economic improvement and rectification. Therefore, with the prerequisite of adhering to the policy of "double tightening up" in finance and monetary affairs, it is very important to take various measures to ease the new contradictions which have arisen in the economy at present.

**While persisting in and improving control of the overall volume, we should focus our attention on readjusting the structure and increasing economic results. We should integrate reform and development in a closer manner so that the entire economy will develop in the direction of a benign cycle.**

**Reporter:** This is a crucial year in terms of economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform. Problems which have accumulated over the years have been interwoven with new contradictions and difficulties in various areas are relatively concentrated. What should be done to do a good job in this year's economic improvement and rectification and deepening reform?

**Yuan Mu:** With regard to this issue, I would like to put forward three points of personal understanding gained through my study for your reference.

First, with the prerequisite of persisting in and improving the control of total volume, we must pay earnest attention to the extent of tightening up. Recently, the central authorities, after seriously summing up the positive and negative experiences of the economic construction in our country, stressed repeatedly that we must not be overanxious for positive results in construction, reform, or economic improvement and rectification. This point has met with the enthusiastic approval of all. When we set out to fulfill the tasks of economic improvement and rectification, we should insist on adhering to the originally stipulated objective. That is, tasks should be fulfilled within three years from 1989 or slightly longer. It seems that we should not attempt to shorten it, much less should we try to shorten it by a big margin. The more anxious we are to obtain results, the tighter will be the control, which may result in stagflation. We have to carry out economic improvement and rectification mainly because of the loss of control over the total volume, total demand exceeding total supply, and the overdistribution of national income throughout these years. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt the tightening up policy and we should not waver in going about it. In the process of persisting in tightening up, however, we must also pay attention to timely regulation and proper control of the extent of tightening up. At present, it is necessary for us to adjust the extent of tightening up and implement some minor adjustment measures, so that present new contradictions such as a sluggish market will be gradually alleviated and economic growth can be maintained at an appropriate rate. Minor adjustment must not affect the implementation on the whole of the tightening up policy and the extent of tightening up must not prolong the slow economic growth over a long period and must not cause stagflation or slides.

Furthermore, economic improvement and rectification should focus on structural readjustment, the improvement of the quality of enterprises, and increased economic results. This is the basic way to change the sluggish market at present and to guarantee appropriate growth for industrial production and the overall economy. It is only with great efforts in this area that contradictions at a deeper level in our economy can gradually be solved. The overheated economy in the last few years not merely resulted in the loss of control over the total volume, there was also a problem of disproportion and a worsened structure.

There was a considerably serious lack of coordination in the proportion between industry and agriculture and between the basic sector and the processing sector of industry. Economic results of enterprises decreased and their losses increased drastically. Learning from lessons of the past, we know that we should never again seek higher growth rate exclusively in our economic work. Instead, we should focus our attention on structural readjustment and increasing economic results. We should strive to maintain an appropriate and steady economic growth and achieve a benign cycle. These are

the inevitable requirements of economic improvement and rectification when the work has entered the stage of tackling difficult problems. At present, we must get hold of the good opportunity for economic improvement and rectification. While there is a sluggish market we must make great efforts to proceed with the readjustment of product mix and regard it as the turning point for readjusting the structure of the entire economy. We should use readjustment of product mix to motivate the readjustment of the production structure so as to put in good order economic relations in various aspects and to gradually put the national economy in the orbit of a sustained, steady, and coordinated development. At the same time, we must not fail in making efforts to continue enterprise rectification and implement measures for deepening enterprise reforms, improve the standard of management, improve the technological standard of enterprises, and really reverse the tendency of slides in economic results of enterprises. If we only rely on certain minor readjustment measures which have already been implemented, we cannot get to the root of the problems. We should rationally readjust the economic structure and drastically increase economic results.

Third, we must bring about a better integration between economic improvement and rectification on the one hand and deepening reform on the other. In deepening reform at present, we should first place our efforts on steadying and perfecting the effective reform measures which have already been adopted and we must focus our attention on deepening enterprise reform and establishing a sound macro-control system. In rural areas, we must especially stress stabilizing and perfecting the system of contracted responsibility on a household basis which links output with remuneration because this system still conforms to the present level of development of the productive forces in most of our rural areas. Only in this way can we stabilize the peasants' confidence and bring about a steady agricultural development. Under this premise, we should make great efforts to develop a socialized service system and we can also develop management of a considerably large scale in places where local conditions permit. However, this should be tailored to specific local circumstances, measures must be suited to such circumstances, and work in this respect must be based upon the peasants' willingness to participate. With regard to the urban economy, in handling the relations between the state and enterprises we should continue to adhere to the principle of separation of state administration and enterprise operation and separation of operation rights and usage rights. Gradually, the positive aspects should be developed and the negative ones eliminated and the contracted management responsibility system in enterprises should be perfected. At the same time, the internal reform of the enterprises should be deepened, and the factory director responsibility system and other responsibility systems in enterprises should be further implemented. To perfect the contracted management responsibility system of enterprises, we must motivate the mechanism of self-development and self-perfection of enterprises. We must also

strengthen the mechanism of self-control of enterprises so that enterprises will develop their own potential and increase economic results. As we focus our energies on stabilizing and perfecting various reform measures which have been introduced we must also actively carry out experiments in reform at new points and strive to explore new ways of reform and do a good job in overall planning and formulate various comprehensive and supplementary reform measures so that the reform of the economic structure can be effectively launched, step by step, in a planned and thorough-going manner. The continuous perfection of our economic structure will bring about the solution of some problems at a deeper level in the economic affairs of our country.

**The "Eighth Five-Year Plan" should never follow the same disastrous road of "getting going and going all out" and blindly doing things on too large a scale. It should still focus on further improving the structural readjustment and to put in good order the dislocated economic relations.**

Reporter: It is said that the State Council and the State Planning Commission have already put the drafting of the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" on the agenda. As far as we know, some people at present have some confused ideas about the "Eighth Five-Year Plan." They think that economic improvement and rectification will soon be over and the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" will again call for "getting going and going all out." Will you please speak about the basic guiding ideology for the "Eighth Five-Year Plan"?

Yuan Mu: This is a very big question. At present, although the drafting of the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" has already been put on the agenda, this is just the beginning. The State Council has not yet discussed the guiding ideology and many major questions concerning this plan. Therefore, it is still difficult for me to give some official views. Here, I can only tell you what I think personally for your reference and study. First, I have already mentioned that according to the decision by the central authorities, economic improvement and rectification will continue up to 1992. This means that the first two years of the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" are still within the stage of economic improvement and rectification. Second, under the premise of persisting in and improving control over total volume, focusing on doing a good job in structural readjustment, and putting the economic relations in good order is the chief support and fundamental way to fulfill the tasks of economic improvement and rectification. Besides, the readjustment of production structure needs even more time. Work in this respect should be seriously carried out with unremitting efforts not only during the period of economic improvement and rectification but also during the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" period and even during the "Ninth Five-Year Plan" period. Third, on the whole, our country's economy at present is still in the stage of extensive management. Taking a firmer resolution and making greater efforts to bring about a rational disposition of resources and rational production and regional economic layout in a bid to increase economic results so

that our country's economy can really be shifted from extensive management to intensive management, is a long-term strategic idea which must be firmly established in developing the economy of our country. Therefore, considering the several aspects mentioned above, I think that during the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" period it is naturally necessary to carry out some new key construction projects and technical transformation of enterprises. However, the focus should still be structural readjustment, putting economic relations in good order, and increasing economic results. We should never again practice "getting going and going all out" or doing things on too large a scale and blindly developing duplicated processing industries. Otherwise, we may lose our achievements attained in economic improvement and rectification through arduous efforts and may return to the old road of expansion—readjustment—expansion again—readjustment again. We have suffered enough from these kinds of big rises and big falls and we should not allow such a situation to emerge again.

It should also be pointed out that to attain the strategic goal of quadrupling the gross output value of the national economy by the end of this century, we must maintain an annual economic growth of about five to six percent in the coming eleven years. At present, what we need is not a greater and exaggerated speed but a real and appropriate steady growth. The key lies in improving the economic structure, putting the economic relations in good order, and increasing the economic results so that our country's economic development can further be put in the orbit of a benign cycle. I think this is the kind of guiding ideology which has to be taken into consideration in drafting the "Eighth Five-Year Plan."

**Strive to create a good social and political environment and strive for relatively more favorable international conditions to serve the steady economic development and modernization of our country.**

Reporter: To carry out socialist modernization it is imperative to strive to create a good social and political environment and strive for relatively more favorable international conditions. How do you think we should bring these about?

Yuan Mu: Domestically, to create a good social and political environment to serve the steady development of the economy, we must seriously draw a profound lesson from the practice of neglecting the building of socialist spiritual civilization during the past few years and make great efforts to strengthen and improve ideological and political work in light of the reality of economic construction, reform, and opening to the outside world. This includes conducting thoroughgoing and protracted education on upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, extensively launching activities such as learning from Lei Feng, and striving to establish good common social practices; resolutely cracking down according to law on criminal elements who seriously undermine social stability; and strengthening comprehensively the social order in a bid to ensure



safety of the life and property of the people. What is particularly important is to further strengthen the building of a clean and honest government, earnestly improve ideological style and work style, go deep into the grass-roots organizations, establish closer ties with the masses, adhere to the mass line, and forge closer ties of flesh and blood between the party and government on the one hand and the masses of people on the other. This is the source of strength and the foundation of victory.

Internationally, the current world situation is undergoing major changes. Various forces are splitting up again and realigning because of new contradictions of interests. While rapid changes are taking place in the international situation it is still possible to strive for a relatively-long peaceful international environment favorable for our country's construction. With such an international setting, we must stress that no matter what changeable international situation there may be: China's independent foreign policy of peace will not change; China's principled stand of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace will not change; China's maintaining and developing normal and friendly relations with all other countries of the world, including developed capitalist countries of the West, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence will not change; China's strengthening unity and cooperation with Third World countries will not change; and China's policy of opening to the outside world in all directions [quan fang wei 0356 2455 0143] will not change. The greater the changes in the international situation, the better the correctness of our consistent independent foreign policy of peace will be proved. We will never interfere in the international affairs of other countries and we will never allow other countries to interfere in our internal affairs?

**It was an inevitable choice in historical development that the Chinese people embarked on the socialist road; it is an inevitable trend in historical development that the Chinese people will resolutely advance along the socialist road.**

Reporter: Finally, can you speak about why China can adhere to the socialist road despite the changeable international situation?

Yuan Mu: This year is the 150th anniversary of the opium war. In more than 100 years after China was reduced to a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, numerous revolutionary martyrs and people with lofty ideas advanced wave upon wave to look for a way to save the country and the people. They tried various plans and suffered numerous setbacks and failures. Undaunted by repeated setbacks, the people gradually increased their strength in the course of their struggle, found the CPC and regarded it as their mainstay, and finally embarked on the socialist road. After the founding of the socialist New China, our country became independent, our national dignity was restored, and the people stood up and became masters of their fate. On the whole, the situation of political corruption, economic depression, and social disunity was put to an end. Despite the

tortuous road traversed in building socialism during the past 40 years, our country has after all changed from an extremely backward semi-colonial and semi-feudal country into a socialist one with initial prosperity. In particular, the achievements attained in reform and construction during the past 10 years have attracted worldwide attention. Therefore, we say that it was an inevitable choice in historical development that the Chinese embarked on the socialist road and it is an inevitable trend in historical development that the Chinese people will resolutely advance along the socialist road.

Recalling the past and looking forward to the future, I also want to especially stress the following points regarding why the Chinese people will be able to firmly take their own road despite the changeable international situation and to hold fast to the socialist position in a big country with a population of 1.1 billion people:

First, adhering to the principle of integrating the universal principles of Marxism with China's reality in the practice of the past 40 years, in particular during the past decade, we have found through exploration a road and a series of standards which are relatively in keeping with China's national conditions for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This road and these standards are no longer something on paper alone but have become the living practice of the broad masses of people. They have also been accepted by the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people. Under the current international situation the overwhelming majority of the people in China still firmly believe that socialism will eventually replace capitalism remains to be the general trend in the development of the world's history at present.

Second, having been tested by the turmoil and rebellion as spring turned to summer last year, the foundation of China's socialist society has been further strengthened instead of weakened. Changes in the international situation have deepened the conviction of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese: Measures taken by the Chinese party and government to check the turmoil and quell the rebellion were correct and conform to the common aspirations of the people of all nationalities in China and to their fundamental interests; and in China, only by adhering to the socialist road and upholding the CPC leadership will the country be full of promise. The Chinese nation has fine historical traditions and glorious revolutionary traditions and the Chinese people are great people who have never yielded to any pressure from outside.

Third, we have gone through the test of turmoil and rebellion and have drawn very valuable experiences and lessons from it so that we have externally heightened our vigilance against infiltration and subversion and internally increased our ability to distinguish right from wrong in major matters involving principles. Regarding how to strengthen and improve the party's leadership, which is indispensable in upholding socialism, we have

increased our sense of urgency, gained a clearer understanding, and deepened our conviction. We communists can say that we have unanimously reached a consensus that if we do not resolutely overcome some decadent phenomena existing in our party itself, we shall be in danger of heading for self-destruction. On this point, the party and the people share the same goal and this is also the source of our strength and confidence.

### Yang Baibing Interviewed on Army

HK1704030990 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
25 Mar 90 p 1

[Report by Yang Xuequan (2799 1331 3123): "When Giving a Government Report, Military Delegate Yang Baibing Talks on Conscientiously Strengthening the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar—At the meeting of delegations of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] held this morning, Yang Baibing, delegate to the National People's Congress and general secretary of the Central Military Commission, examined the Government Work Report given by Premier Li Peng in the light of the situation of the PLA, and delivered a special speech on strengthening ideological work.

Yang Baibing held that strengthening ideological work is extremely important and urgent for the steady development of China. He said that the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion that broke out last year can be described as a great exposure of the fact that we have relaxed our ideological work. Facts have once again proved the truth as expounded by Chairman Mao: "When the proletariat does not occupy the ideological realm, the bourgeoisie will do so. If this stronghold is lost, our country and party will be in danger of perishing. Although the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion was quelled, in the ideological realm the struggle to take and occupy the stronghold is still protracted. Therefore, we must not be heedless about this. I say so because I have taken into account the following: First, international hostile forces use penetration in the ideological realm as their major strategic means to achieve "peaceful evolution." Second, the abundance of various anti-Marxist ideas in the world will certainly have impact and influence on the ideology of our country. Third, in the process of reform and opening up, we are always faced with corrupt ideological culture. Fourth, in the ideological realm, we are still carrying out a protracted and strenuous struggle against the idea of bourgeois liberalization. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has admonished us several times that we need to pay attention to fostering both material civilization and spiritual civilization simultaneously. If our economy improves while the general mood of our society declines, our nature in another aspect will change. This will in turn influence the economy. In view of this, to carry out reform and construction and to maintain the security of

the country, we must put special emphasis on the work in the ideological realm and make efforts to do it.

Yang Baibing stressed: The Army must properly do the work in the ideological realm according to high standards so as to make the ideological realm free from impurities. The reason we stress "high standards" is that our party is an armed group that carries out special duties. Experience has proven that an army that lacks a strong spiritual pillar and that is weak morally cannot hold its gun tightly and lacks combat effectiveness. In the ideological realm, the proletarian army is not only different in essence from the bourgeois army, but also different in some other aspects, especially the social aspect. Some films, video programs, books, and magazines published and sold in society are unfavorable to fostering the combat will of cadres and soldiers because their contents do not meet the special requirements for fostering ideology. Therefore they should be banned among the troops. Under the new situation when reform and opening up are taking place, the corrosive power among the troops of corrupt culture today is stronger than in the past. Hostile forces at home and abroad have stepped up their penetration among the troops in an attempt to make an opening in ideology. If the troops do not do ideological work properly according to "high standards," or tranquilize the cultural environment in the barracks, the healthy growth of cadres and warriors will be influenced and there is the danger of their being unable to always ensure that the army is qualified as required. Moreover, we must also see that our army is a relatively advanced collective in society and that during the protracted revolutionary struggle it has gained its special political superiority and fine traditions. Therefore, it should improve its ideological work in such a way that it is ahead of others in society. If the army properly does this, it not only can foster itself politically and improve its combat effectiveness, but also can influence society and lead it effectively.

Yang Baibing said: "In ideological work, we must 'pay attention to rectification and prosperity at the same time.'" This principle is worked out in the light of the present situation in the ideological realm of our country. It is also a summary of the lesson we have learned in this work over the years. It entirely conforms to the situation of the troops and must be stuck to for a long time to come. At present, we must emphasize three things: First, we must strengthen the study and education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and improve, from the start, the ability to know right from wrong and to distinguish sweet-smelling flowers from poisonous weeds. Second, we must be careful with our policies and must guard against "leftist" tendencies at one time and rightist tendencies at another. We must eradicate the confusion that has persisted for a period of time, but we must not return to the "leftist tendencies" again. Third, we must thoroughly educate those who are directly engaged in ideological work and must correct their political orientation in particular.

Yang Baibing said that it is necessary to launch a campaign to thoroughly learn from Lei Feng and carry forward the revolutionary spirit. Yang Baibing held that launching a campaign to thoroughly learn from Lei Feng and vigorously carry forward the spirit of Lei Feng is, no doubt, of much help to strengthening the work in the ideological realm. To deepen and sustain the campaign to learn from Lei Feng which is going on in the entire army and across the country, we must properly handle the following six relations: First, leaders should lead the masses. Leaders at all levels and comrades in various organs should first consciously put into practice the spirit of Lei Feng themselves so that thousands of warriors and more cadres and generals that have the style of Lei Feng can be found among the troops. Second, we must pay attention to the centralization of organization and insistence on consistency. We must make more efforts to insist on consistency and must guard against the "faddish phenomenon." Third, we must emulate practical behavior and study spiritual substance. In learning from Lei Feng, we must learn the spirit as such. The spirit of Lei Feng is applicable to different times and to people of different professions and trades. And they should learn it properly. Of course, when young cadres and warriors are beginning to learn from Lei Feng, they must imitate him first. Fourth, we must stand in our posts while going into society. To do something to help the people is one of the contents of the campaign to learn from Lei Feng. We must first do our work in our units and posts. Fifth, we must train up models and let them lead ordinary people. It is impossible to deepen the campaign of learning from Lei Feng without outstanding and good models. Sixth, we must stress variety and practical results. The times have changed, and the methods of learning must also be improved. No matter what methods we use, we must emphasize results. We must not resort to formalism.

#### Army Deputies Hail Stability

OW2203074490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0657 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 22 (XINHUA)—Deputies to China's National People's Congress (NPC) from among the People's Liberation Army are hailing the stability of the country.

A special column in the front page of today's "LIBERATION ARMY DAILY" carried comments by 14 NPC deputies from among the Army on the current domestic situation.

Zhu Dunfa, from the Shenyang Military Area Command, said he is fully confident of the country's bright future. "Though China now confronts many difficulties, it has a good deal of favorable conditions to overcome them—the older generation of revolutionary veterans are still alive, the people have a trusted Communist Party leadership headed by Jiang Zemin and the party's correct line and policies accord with the people's interests."

Hong Jiade, a deputy from the Nanjing Military Area Command who has attended eight sessions of the NPC, said that last year many deputies were worried about the future of the country because of the unstable political situation, rampant bourgeois liberalization trend of thinking, and the existence of repulsive social phenomena.

After standing the tests of blood and fire, he said, the country now has political, economic, and social stability, and the public morale and the party's style of work are turning for the better.

"Last year, some people talked a lot about 'new concepts' and 'new thinking', and they mocked those who talked Marxism and Leninism. Now things have changed, people believe in Marxism and Leninism again," Wu Yuqian, a NPC deputy from the Jinan Military Area Command, noted.

Zhang Taiheng from the Chengdu Military Area Command warned people not to relax their vigilance. He said, while strengthening the education about Marxism-Leninism among the people nationwide, it is necessary to enhance the political building and the ability to fight against infiltration and subversion, so as to defeat the domestic and foreign hostile forces.

#### Zhou Yushu Interviewed

HK1704072790 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
1 Apr 90 p 1

[Report by staff correspondent Liu Guohua (0491 0948 5478): "Build Crack Armed Police Force—Interview With Armed Police Force Commander Zhou Yushu, Attending the NPC Session as a Nonvoting Delegate"]

[Text] Zhou Yushu, the new commander of the Armed Police Force, attended the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress. When this reporter interviewed him, he had just walked out of a meeting room. Although the color of his uniform had become "olive green," he still maintained the style of a commander of combat forces. Before this reporter raised any questions, he began to talk with vigorous gestures.

"Although the Armed Police Force has been reorganized for a short time, many units of the Armed Police Force have a glorious tradition. Some of them are Red Army units that rendered numerous meritorious military services in the revolutionary war, and some of them are units that won glorious titles in the period of peaceful construction. The Armed Police Force was reorganized in the 10-year period of reform, and it made contributions in performing its duty of defending state security and safeguarding social stability, and also achieved great results in its own development in various fields. Today, the most important issue for us is how to build a strong Armed Police Force. The Armed Police Force first must be politically qualified, and must be subject to the party's absolute leadership. This is beyond any doubt and must be maintained. This is because it is part of the state's



armed forces and is the people's armed force led and commanded by the party. It must firmly carry out the party's program and line. Second, the Armed Police Force must keep a good sense of discipline, maintain a good style, and have a perfect mastery of operational technique. Under any difficult and complicated conditions and when facing any extreme hardships, the troops must be able to fulfill all tasks for safeguarding law and order, taking rescue action, and handling various emergencies."

After thinking for a while, he added: "The construction of the Armed Police Force is basically similar to the construction of the People's Liberation Army, but the Armed Police Force has its special characteristics: Its work is divided into many different categories, and the troops are scattered widely over the whole country. Armed Police brigades exist in large cities and also in sparsely populated areas. This results in the special characteristics of the grass-roots construction of the Armed Police Force. We must proceed from the actual conditions of the Armed Police Force, seriously implement the 'Program for Grass-Roots Construction of the Armed Forces,' lay a solid foundation, and build a strong Armed Police Force."

When talking about the military training of the Armed Police Force, Zhou Yushu said: "The work of the Armed Police Force in all fields should follow the rules and regulations issued by the Central Military Commission. Military training should be placed in a strategic position, and the criterion of combat effectiveness should be upheld. Of course, there are also special characteristics in the Armed Police Force's military training. They should mainly enhance the ability to perform various duties through training, including the ability to tackle emergencies, and should increase the Armed Police Force's guarantee and deterrence capacity. The training for troops carrying out different tasks should be suited to the special requirements of the tasks. Stress should be laid on the training in basic operational techniques, and tactical training on different scales in light of the characteristics of the Armed Police Force must not be neglected. It is also necessary to set strict demands on cultivating an indomitable spirit among the troops so that they will really act as a 'fist' in notably fulfilling tasks as they are ordered."

The conversation did not last long, and Zhou Yushu had to return to the meeting room. He shook hands with this reporter and said: "In short, please tell the people throughout the country through JIEFANGJUN BAO that in any circumstances, the Armed Police Force will be able to successfully fulfill the task under the party's absolute leadership and act as an important force for defending state security and safeguarding social stability."

### Wang Fang Addresses Deputies

OW0404165790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1539 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—In addition to earnestly carrying out laws and regulations, the major task in the construction of public security and the legal system is to make legislation more perfect.

Wang Fang, the minister of public security, made the remarks at a national working conference on public security and the legal system which ended today.

Eight laws and 19 regulations have been approved by the National People's Congress (NPC), the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council and 700 regulations and documents have been issued by the Ministry of Public Security and its related departments. They have helped create a good social environment for the opening and reform policy and the construction of socialist modernization.

The participants said the final goal for the construction of public security and the legal system was to systematize the work of public security.

### Regional Leaders on Economy

OW1604192390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1015 GMT 1 Apr 90

[By reporters Wu Huijing (0702 2585 0513), Zhou Liang (0719 0081), Wu Guangsheng (0702 1639 3932)]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)—In discussing the economic development of national minority regions, the Xinjiang, Ningxia, Guangxi, Tibetan, and Inner Mongolian deputies attending the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] all agreed that the reform and open policy had provided a historical opportunity for the development of the national regional economy and that the people of all nationalities should unite under the leadership of the party, make good use of their advantages, and step up economic development in these regions.

Many deputies of minority areas said that although China's minority national areas are vast, rich in natural resources, and have favorable conditions, they have been in a state of backwardness and isolation because of the influence of such restricting factors as their geographical positions, poor communications, traditional ideas, and historical reasons. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the national minority areas have begun gradually to carry out reforms and opening to the outside world. Their economic development has begun to pick up particularly since they started opening to foreign countries and also the advanced areas of China.

When the historical opportunity for reform and opening to the outside finally came, people of all nationalities in Xinjiang seized that opportunity and were determined to establish contacts and exchanges with the outside world

established by the Silk Road 2,000 years ago. According to a briefing by Deputy He Jiebai, vice chairman of the regional people's government, many layers, channels, forms, regions, and varied patterns of economic relations with foreign countries have emerged in Xinjiang. An export-oriented economy is taking shape. The region has opened 25 cities and counties to the outside world, including all its major cities. It has held export products exhibitions and goods sampling and ordering meetings in the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Japan, the Soviet Union, Hong Kong, and Macao. Xinjiang's total exports advanced to three new levels in eight years. Its foreign exchange earned from exports has risen by an average of 28.7 percent each year. To seek more foreign markets, Xinjiang has introduced a development strategy of "opening to the outside world in an all-around way, and promoting links with the East and West, with emphasis placed on the West."

When China began to open to the outside world, Inner Mongolia, China's first national autonomy, began keenly to sense its importance. In 1979, Inner Mongolia jointly set up the Ih Ju League Woolen Sweater Plant with foreign businessmen. The contract was worth \$17 million. Thus, it became one of the earlier autonomous regions that opened its doors to the outside world. Deputy Batu Bagen, chairman of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region's People's Congress Standing Committee, said that in the past 10 years Inner Mongolia has signed more than 260 contracts on utilization of foreign capital and technical cooperation. Last year, it overfulfilled its export plan by 24 percent; its economic cooperation items and contract money rose by seven and 11 times respectively over those of 1988; and its total volume of border trade amounted to 102 million, an increase of 15 times over the past four years.

The tide of opening to the outside world has broken Ningxia Autonomous Region's long-standing isolation and enabled it to make a crucial advancement from the state of a natural economy toward a modern commodity economy. Deputy Bai Lichen, chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, said that in the past few years Ningxia has stepped up reform and opening to the outside world by taking advantage of its favorable conditions. Ningxin has established economic relations with more than 50 countries and regions. Last year, its foreign trade volume reached \$100 million, earning \$59.42 million foreign exchange from exports. Seven cooperative enterprises were established, with a total foreign investment of \$6.93 million. A strategy of "linking overseas, coastal, and inland areas" is taking shape. Meanwhile, large-scale cooperation with Muslim countries will soon begin.

Guangxi is China's only minority national autonomous region which is close to the sea. In the past few years, its economy has been developing at an unprecedentedly fast pace. Deputy Cheng Kejie, acting chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, said one of the reasons for such a pace of development is reform and opening to the outside world. He noted that opening to

the outside world has not only brought in capital, talented people, and advanced technologies but has changed the concepts of the people of various nationalities and instilled in them the ideas of a commodity economy, input, and output. Guangxi has made big strides forward in the recent years of opening to the outside world. It has now established economic, trade, and technological cooperation relations with more than 120 countries and regions. In 1989, the region absorbed a direct investment of \$45.90 million and earned \$500.84 million foreign exchange from exports.

In the Tibetan Autonomous Region, which is situated on the roof of the world, the reform and open policy has also begun to boost its economic development. According to a briefing by Deputy Doje Cering, chairman of the regional people's government, Tibet's foreign trade rose by a large margin in 1989, with total import and export volume amounting to \$30.76 million, an increase of 39 percent over the previous year; its foreign trade enterprises made a profit of 36.02 million yuan; the amount of products exported directly from the region to foreign markets was worth more than \$9.85 million, an increase of 33 percent over 1988. As of now, Tibet's foreign trade departments have received orders worth \$15 million.

The circumstances reflected by the national minority deputies at the Third Session of the Seventh NPC show that economic and technological exchanges and cooperation among the minority areas and between the minority areas and advanced areas are expanding. This is a motive force for boosting economic development in the national minority areas.

The deputies also said that the national minority areas still lagged behind other provinces and cities because they have just begun reform and opening to the outside world. However, they believe that the national minority areas will not let historical opportunities slip by and that reform and opening to the outside world will bring about greater economic progress for these areas.

#### **Media Restricted To Ensure 'Atmosphere of Harmony'**

HK0604021390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD (CHINA TODAY SUPPLEMENT) in English 6 Apr 90 p 11

[Text] To ensure an atmosphere of harmony and unity at the National People's Congress [NPC] and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] sessions the Chinese authorities put extraordinary restrictions on overseas journalists.

Journalists from Hong Kong, Taiwan and foreign countries encountered great difficulties in arranging personal interviews with government officials and deputies.

The authorities strictly implemented the seven regulations governing Hong Kong and Macao journalists, which were introduced by the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council last October.

Immediately after arrival in Beijing, Hong Kong and Taiwan journalists were given a special notice on the regulations in force at the two sessions.

Reporters were not allowed to arrange personal interviews with government officials, NPC deputies or CPPCC members without prior approval of the press centre for the NPC and CPPCC.

The special notice stipulated that Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan reporters had to apply to the press centre for interviews, with details of place, time and subjects to be covered.

NPC deputies and CPPCC members were also given a circular which ordered them not to entertain request from overseas journalists for personal interviews.

The press centre was vastly understaffed considering the huge number of requests for interviews from the more than 60 Hong Kong and Taiwan reporters.

The red tape involved in applying also caused tremendous inconvenience for the reporters.

Mainland deputies tried to avoid talking with the Hong Kong press by telephone.

It was believed that the authorities kept a close watch on the activities of Hong Kong, Taiwan and foreign journalists throughout the two sessions.

To avoid bringing trouble to sources and friends, Hong Kong reporters did not cover sensitive news outside the scope of the two session.

#### **Zhu Rongji Addresses Deputies**

OW1604200990 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese  
25 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] Deputy Zhu Rongji, who was attending the National People's Congress [NPC] Session, today spoke at a group meeting of the Shanghai NPC delegation. He stressed the need for Shanghai to translate the spirit of the government work report into actions.

In his speech, Zhu Rongji fully approved Premier Li Peng's Government Work Report. He said: The report assessed last year's achievements in a practical manner, and widely summed up last year's experience in an in-depth manner. Our efforts to improve the economic environment and straighten out economic order have yielded noticeable results, which have bolstered our confidence in our future work. One thing that should be pointed out in particular is that good results also have been achieved on the ideological and political front. Like all other localities in the country, the political, economic, and social situation is stable in Shanghai, and the popular feeling is fine. The tasks set for the next year by the report are well defined, the policies are specific and practical, and the measures are appropriate. I believe that, following the implementation of these policies and measures by the State Council, we will achieve good results in improving the economic environment and

straightening out economic order. Temporary and unavoidable economic difficulties will also be overcome step by step.

Zhu Rongji stressed that Shanghai will translate the spirit of the Government Work Report into action. He offered three ideas in this regard:

He said: First, we should conscientiously carry out the guidelines set by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, that is, we should improve party style, promote administrative honesty, strengthen party building, improve ideological and political work, and establish closer ties between the party and the masses. These are the most basic things. Party style in Shanghai is basically good, although many problems do exist. Problems with some cadres with party membership are quite serious. This year, we should concentrate our efforts on improving party style. Only after party style is improved can we truly improve administrative honesty. If cadres of government organs are unable to perform their official duty honestly, social atmosphere cannot be improved either. If we cannot even perform our official duty honestly, how can we serve the people? This year is a year to improve party style and promote administrative honesty. Therefore, we should concentrate our efforts on these two areas. In general, Shanghai's social atmosphere is truly taking a turn for the better. Corruption and accepting bribes do exist among cadres of party and government organs. However, there have not been many such cases. Generally speaking, our cadres are quite honest. Please trust me that those accepting bribes, whoever they are, will be dismissed and handled according to the law. We will not trade principle for anything.

Zhu Rongji said: Second, following the decision by the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee on improving the economic environment, straightening out economic order, and deepening reform, as well as the spirit of Premier Li Peng's Government Work Report, we should successfully improve Shanghai's economic environment and order, and develop Shanghai's economy. In the light of the situation in Shanghai, we have always stressed the need to readjust the industrial structure, to reform and better enterprises, and to improve enterprise management. Of these four tasks, readjusting industrial structure and improving enterprise management are especially important. This year, Shanghai must take major measures to readjust its industrial structure and to improve enterprise management to make the most of the potential of enterprises. In particular, we should attach importance to improving product quality. We plan to issue an open letter calling on all workers of Shanghai to regard product quality as the life of Shanghai. If the current trend of quality deterioration continues, Shanghai's products will lose competitiveness, and we truly will be eliminated.

Zhu Rongji said: Third, to provide better services to the people, we should enliven the market, develop production, and ensure that housing projects are properly



carried out. I wish to bring up three points in connection with this issue. First, we should further carry out our projects to ensure supply of nonstaple food. We should place emphasis on improving the efficiency of these projects; make efforts to modernize the production, supply, and marketing of nonstaple food; and develop other related industries so that nonstaple food can be produced on a large scale. In addition, we should improve packaging, wash vegetables before they are put on sale, and price all items. We should begin to experiment with the use of electronic vending machines this year, promote this during the next year, and make this commonplace the year after. Second, we should embark on urban development centering on road construction. Land traffic conditions are closely connected to industrial production, economic results, and the people's lives. Currently, we actively are drawing up plans for the development of Shanghai, including the Pudong area, and are planning to build two roads around the city. After these projects are launched, we will mobilize all residents of the city to take part in voluntary work. Third, we will concentrate efforts on housing development. Housing supply has been tight in Shanghai. Solving this problem is an urgent need of Shanghai people. We will strive to construct more houses year by year. As a step to reform the housing system, we will raise funds for housing development, and pool the efforts of the state, collectives, and individuals. We will lay a good foundation for the development of the Pudong area. We systematically will develop the area using industrialized and mechanized construction methods, and build self-contained multi-story apartments to benefit the people. These projects will enliven the market and give a boost to production work. Currently, conditions in Shanghai are very good. If everyone works hard, we will be able to overcome the difficulties facing us.

#### Li Peng Stresses Moral Education in Universities

OW2403014890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0109 GMT 24 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA)—The "GUANG-MING DAILY" today carried a speech given on January 17 by Premier Li Peng at the first national conference to award university and college teachers for their great contributions to education.

In the speech, Li said the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government have stressed higher education since the establishment of New China in 1949. The number of universities and colleges has reached 1,075. They have trained more than six million specialists and personnel for various places around the country.

The premier said teaching is a central, day-to-day task in schools. All schools and universities should make improving teaching quality a priority.

He pointed out that universities and colleges should pay great attention to moral education for students, mainly through studying the basic viewpoints, stand and methods of Marxism-Leninism. The combination of

teaching with scientific research, labor production, and social practice should also be upheld in education.

Li also stressed the great importance of nurturing a large group of teachers with high political and professional quality. He said, teachers in universities and colleges should adhere to the four cardinal principles, uphold the reform and open policy, and be against bourgeois liberalization.

He revealed that concerned state departments are discussing and drafting a teacher's law intended to standardize the qualifications of teachers at all levels and to gradually improve the social position of teachers.

Li said the State Education Commission has also decided to conduct evaluations of teaching achievements in universities and colleges, starting from 1989. These evaluations will be held every four years all over the country to reward teachers and educators who make great achievements in education.

#### Acting Culture Minister on Literary Criticism

HK0404145190 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
4 Apr 90 p 2

["Special dispatch" from staff reporter Liu Li (0491 0448): "He Jingzhi Says That Some Works Will Be Criticized"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (TA KUNG PAO)—He Jingzhi, acting minister of culture, said today that necessary criticism of some works by some writers might possibly be conducted, but it was aimed at facts, not at individuals, and the goal was to acquire unanimous understanding and to make progress together.

He Jingzhi said: The majority of middle-aged and young literature and art workers now are the backbone force, their general orientation is correct; their strong points are that they have the dashing spirit and acute feeling of new things. However, some have been insufficiently cultivated. In recent years, under the influence of the wrong trend of thought especially, some people have improperly belittled themselves and cast away their national culture, but praised highly all Western things, good or bad. He Jingzhi said: The majority of these people are good. It is necessary to help them correct their mistakes. The situation will then change.

He also said: Criticism of some works has not been conducted because specific discussion must be carried out and the views of all quarters collected. However, he also pointed out: When some works are just published, they are subject to dispute and this is very natural. This phenomenon will continue in the future. He considers that the government will not interfere with this too much.

He Jingzhi also said: The Ministry of Culture is stable. Through study and summing up the previous experiences and lessons, the majority of people have reached consensus in how to do cultural work. Only a tiny

number of people have made mistakes and are bad, and this is another question. He said that when he had just assumed office, there was no administrative program, but only the central documents. He held: The key is to study and adhere to the four cardinal principles and the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, to uphold reform and opening up, and to achieve the aim of stability on the foundation of unity.

He Jingzhi was on the seats for ministers at the National People's Congress [NPC] Session today. At this NPC Session, he tendered his resignation from his post as member of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee, which was adopted. He said that he loved his own job but he resigned because he wanted to do the work of the government department even better.

### RENMIN RIBAO Criticizes Liu Binyan

HK0404130190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 4 Apr 90 p 2

[Article by Wei Wei (7614 1550): "Overlord and 'Primary School Pupil'"—originally carried in 29 March edition of GUANGMING RIBAO]

[Text] Liu Binyan has gone to Taiwan.

This is nothing strange. Many traitors to the Communist Party served as an example for him long ago. Was the well-known Zhang Guotao not one of them? Now, as the remnants of the Kuomintang [KMT] in Taiwan are still occupying a small piece of land, and they also have some crumbs from their table, it is not difficult for those who want to sell their souls to find a place to live, though it may not be an ideal one. But it is hard to say what end they will come to.

According to reports from foreign news agencies, Liu Binyan left the United States for Taipei on 11 December last year for a "visit." What is most interesting is that he, who had always considered himself an "overlord" on the mainland, suddenly became very modest and called himself a "primary school pupil." According to an AIP report from Taipei, Liu said that he "will study the achievements made by Taiwan over the past 40 years like a primary school pupil."

Since he had claimed to be a "primary school pupil," he should play his part successfully. During the half month of his stay in Taiwan, he did all he could to flatter the KMT while abusing the Communist Party in a hundred and one ways. What he had done was not entirely unexpected. However, the following report was quite unexpected: "The mainland writer Liu Binyan yesterday pointed out that his works were first published in Taiwan at the end of the first month of the 71st year of the Republic of China. At that time, CHUNG YANG JIH PAO published in its Morning Bell column his 'Between Man and Monster' in installments. He said with a sense of humor: 'CHUNG YANG JIH PAO did not pay me the contribution fee that year. This time, they must be

prepared that I have come for the debt!'" (See the KMT's CHUNG YANG JIH PAO, 12 December) Of course, the KMT officials attached great importance to this. On 24 December, they sent Hsu Chih-liang, chief editor of CHUNG YANG JIH PAO, to see Liu Binyan in his hotel and "presented him with the contribution fee, putting a beautiful period after this passage written seven years ago." (ibid., 25 December) But the paper did not reveal how big that sum of money was. Since he was willing to be a "primary school pupil" and was really qualified for that, it could not be a small sum. In fact, Liu Binyan was not clever enough. Even if he had not mentioned the "debt," merely for shameless flattery of him, his master would also have given him a considerable financial reward. But I feel the most wonderful thing was the photo printed in the KMT's CHUNG YANG JIH PAO. Look how moving the scene was when tenderness and love were exuding from the eyes of Liu Binyan, who had always posed as a person of high morals, while holding the gold coupon in his hand! If any artist wants to paint a portrait of a traitor, that was the right model.

The PRC has scored great achievements since its founding. This is a fact recognized by all Chinese of conscience. Even the enemy cannot deny this fact. However, Liu Binyan has never shown any enthusiasm toward these great achievements by the Communist Party and the people and has never praised them. In his eyes, everything is wrong and the people's cause is utterly hopeless. But we have never seen him making any criticisms of the real dark forces—the imperialists and the KMT reactionaries. This really makes people much perplexed. Perhaps this is a special characteristic of a reporter and a writer like himself (as a matter of fact, Liu has not written many works, and he knows it very well). However, he explained that this is the "second kind of loyalty." For this purpose he also wrote something called "The Second Kind of Loyalty." According to him, Lei Feng belonged to the people having the first kind of loyalty, which is a foolish and ignorant loyalty and a tool. Only people like him have real loyalty, that is, "the second kind of loyalty." He found a model to serve as the leading character in his novel. But the model failed to make a good showing. She became a traitor very soon. This was a good slap in Liu's face. However, this was not the most interesting thing. I feel the most interesting thing is that through Liu Binyan's Taiwan "visit," we found in him not only the "second kind of loyalty," but also the "first kind of loyalty." Unfortunately, he has given his "first kind of loyalty" only to the imperialists and the reactionaries and thrown the "second kind of loyalty" to the Communist Party and the people. Things are all made up in such a fantastic way, just like the fact that an overlord and a "primary school pupil" can be unified in himself.

Liu Binyan was expelled from the party in 1987. Since he abused the Communist Party every day and always tried to overthrow it, it was better to expel him from the party. If anyone still cannot understand this, it may become clearer after reading the following remarks he made to a

Taiwan reporter. The reporter said: Liu Binyan fell into deep thought to recall the past. He said he began to doubt and began to feel disappointed in 1984. His enthusiasm was dampened and wisdom began to sprout in his mind. At that time he wrote "The Second Kind of Loyalty," urging people not to follow party leadership blindly. This reflected his mental condition in those years. "In 1986, I became more clear-headed..." Although Liu Binyan said this calmly, it shocked people like thunder... Does it not provide a most accurate footnote to the "second kind of loyalty?" Since he had become "more clear-headed" and was determined to break with the Communist Party, why should the Communist Party force him to remain in its ranks?

Like all other traitors, Liu Binyan has shown his master his determination to fight against the Communist Party through to the end. "He decided to write some pamphlets and try to send them to the people on the mainland." However, I think he should think more of the possible end of a traitor. To tell the truth, no traitor has a good end. Take the above-mentioned Zhang Guotao for example. I am sure Liu Binyan cannot be of greater value to the KMT than Zhang Guotao. Although Zhang Guotao had been regarded highly by the KMT for some time, he could not even get a car from the KMT's espionage organ. Later he became a cigarette peddler in Hong Kong, and finally died of frost in Canada like a dog. Could all this make Liu Binyan and his like become a bit more clear-headed then?

16 February 1990

### Trade Union Holds Presidium Meeting

SK1504123190 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] The sixth Presidium meeting of the 11th Executive Committee of All-China Federation of Trade Unions opened in the city of Jilin on 12 April.

Attending the meeting were Ni Zhifu, president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Yu Hongen, vice president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the first secretary of Secretariat under All-China Federation of Trade Unions; and 24 members of the Presidium, including Yang Xingfu, Wang Houde, Chen Bingquan, Zheng Wantong, and Li Peiyao.

Among those who attended the meeting as observers were responsible persons from the cities of various provinces and autonomous regions throughout the country, whose economic plans have been formulated independently along with their strong points; from the national industrial workers' trade union; and from the units of various departments under All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Three items on the Presidium meeting's agenda are as follows:

1. The participating members will discuss and approve the trial opinions put forward by All-China Federation of Trade Unions on implementing the circular of the CPC Central Committee on enhancing or improving the party's leadership over the work of trade unions, Communist Youth League [CYL] committees, and women's federations.

2. The participating members will hear the report on the opinions of further improving the draft law of trade unions.

3. The participating members will discuss and approve the circular on mobilizing staff members and workers across the country to extensively carry out the activities of offering reasonable suggestions.

At today's meeting, Ni Zhifu, president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions delivered a speech and Zheng Wantong, vice president of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, delivered a report on giving an explanation to the draft opinions of implementing the circular of the CPC Central Committee.

Also attending the meeting were He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee; Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province; Cui Lin, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress; and principal leading personnel from the city of Jilin.

During the meeting, He Zhukang delivered a speech in which, on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government, he first extended a welcome to the convocation of the Presidium meeting of All-China Federation of Trade Unions in the province.

In referring to the province's trade union work in his speech, He Zhukang stated that trade union organizations across the province had led the broad masses of staff members and workers to make contributions to building socialism. During the disturbance and counter-revolutionary riot occurred at the turn of spring and summer last year, the province's working class withstood the test by taking a firm stand. In conducting reform and construction, trade union organizations at all levels across the province have resolutely responded to the call of the party and the government and scored fruitful achievements. By extensively launching socialist labor emulation with the central tasks of increasing production and practicing economy as well as increasing income and curtailing expenses across the province, they have had the industrial production maintain certain growth.

In his speech, He Zhuykang also described the province's situation in studying and implementing the circular of the CPC Central Committee.

### Joint Circular Issued on Census, Family Planning

OW1204223290 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
1030 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] The Census Leading Group under the State Council, the State Family Planning Commission, and the



Ministry of Public Security recently issued a joint circular, calling on various localities to do a good job in registering children who were born beyond the state target. The circular pointed out:

1. To strictly enforce the policy for family planning and allow no children who were born beyond the state target to register themselves for residence, it is necessary to clarify issues to the local cadres. While acknowledging their enthusiasm in implementing the state policy for family planning, we must ask them to allow some children who were born beyond the state target to register themselves for the census and residence on the basis of the relevant regulations of the State Council.

2. It is necessary to carry out ideological work well among those cadres who did not report the number of children who were born beyond the state plan because of political reasons or material benefits, so that they will report childbirths and have those children registered. In general, no further investigation will be made as long as the children born beyond the state target have truthfully registered themselves during this census. However, those who continuously refuse to tell the truth will be severely dealt with when they are caught.

3. It is necessary to strengthen propaganda and education work among the masses who dare not report the births of children beyond the state target for fear of possible punishment, and make them understand that the census is aimed at managing state affairs and providing scientific data for working out various policies for social and economic developments. Therefore, it is necessary to report things as they are.

The circular pointed out: Family planning is China's basic state policy. It is wrong to give birth to any child beyond the state target. It is impermissible to do so. From now on, we still need to enforce the policy of family planning.

#### **Marriage Law Promotes Social Development, Equality**

OW1404012590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1543 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)—The marriage law has helped promote social development and realize equality between women and men.

This was agreed by the speakers at today's meeting attended by more than 1,000 people to mark the 40th and 10th anniversaries, respectively, of China's first and second marriage laws.

The first marriage law came into being in 1950, shortly after the founding of New China. It put an end to the feudal marriage system and set up a new socialist one based on the concepts of freedom of marriage, one husband to one wife, equality between women and men and safeguarding the legitimate rights of women and children.

The second marriage law was promulgated to improve on the old one, in which family planning and marriage between Chinese and foreigners are dealt with.

Addressing today's meeting, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Qian Zhengying said, "The marriage law is changing people's ways of thinking and behaving and promoting a revolution in society."

Chinese women have learned to use the marriage law to protect their own interests, Qian said.

The second marriage law stipulates "both husband and wife are responsible for practising family planning", legalizing and promoting the family planning program.

Peng Peiyun, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, said that from 1970 to 1989 China's birth rate dropped to 20.83 per thousand from 33.43 per thousand, and the natural population growth rate dropped to 14.33 per thousand from 25.83 per thousand. These figures are below the average of the other developing countries, she said.

She pointed out that the new marriage law has helped improve the health of women and children. It also provides women with opportunities to go out to work.

She noted that the new law encourages young couples to marry three years after reaching the legal marriage age and not to have children before they are around 25 years old. "Thus, in 100 years' time the country will have 100 million less people," she noted.

Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu said that greater efforts should be made to popularize the marriage law, so as to help the public learn how to make the best use of it.

#### **Cai Cheng Views Ways To Increase Legal Education**

OW1604015490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0745 GMT 15 Apr 90

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xiao Du (2556 3256) and XINHUA reporter Zhang Sutang (1728 1372 1016)]

[Text] The third national conference on publicizing and educating about the legal system was held this morning at the Great Hall of the People. The conference will earnestly sum up the experience in spreading legal knowledge during the past five years and study the second five-year plan for the spread of legal knowledge. It will also discuss how to give widespread publicity to China's legal system, with emphasis on steadily developing the overall situation. It will focus on further carrying out the work of spreading legal knowledge in a practical manner.

Attending the conference were Qiao Shi, Ding Guangen, Xi Zhongxun, Ren Jianxin, and others. On behalf of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Justice, they presented prize cups and medals to the advanced collectives and individuals

who have distinguished themselves in spreading legal knowledge among the people.

The nation has launched a campaign to spread legal knowledge among its 750 million citizens. As of the end of 1989, a total of 640 million people have acquired some type of legal knowledge, accounting for 85 percent of the total number of people involved. During the past five years, more than 600 million people have finished their courses of study about the "10 laws and one regulation." More than 480,000 cadres above the county and regimental level have basically finished their required study of laws. Among the 9.5 million ordinary cadres, 9.3 million have participated in the study of laws, while nearly 9 million of them have completed their required study of laws. More than 3.5 million officers and men of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and the armed police force have accomplished their task to spread legal knowledge in 1987 and 1988, respectively. Courses about the legal system are being offered in various colleges as well as middle and primary schools. Most of the party schools and cadre schools have legal education courses.

Minister of Justice Cai Cheng delivered a report at the conference on the spread of legal knowledge during the past five years. He pointed out: As seen from the whole country, the work of disseminating legal knowledge has been carried out smoothly and on a solid basis. The achievements in this connection are remarkable. He held: During the campaign to spread legal knowledge, the broad masses have acquired some basic knowledge about laws and filled in the gaps in attaining legal knowledge. They have begun to strengthen their concept of the legal system and changed their idea of acting in accordance with policy. They have gradually established the concept that we should rely on policy to do things, but we should rely even more on laws to do things.

Cai Cheng held: The development of the work of spreading legal knowledge has helped the broad masses of cadres, particularly the leading party and government cadres at various levels, to explore ways to act in accordance with law and to carry out their management work according to law. It has helped run enterprises in accordance with law, thus raising economic efficiency. Many cadres and masses have strengthened their concept of their rights and obligations and their sense of responsibility as masters of their own destiny. They have come to understand how to exercise their democratic rights and fulfill their obligations. The campaign of disseminating legal knowledge has helped reduce disputes, strengthen unity, and develop socialist spiritual civilization. It has helped the officers and men of the PLA and the armed police units broaden their legal knowledge and strengthen Army building. The study of the Constitution has helped the broad masses of cadres and people raise their awareness in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization and promoting social stability.

While reaffirming the achievements in spreading legal knowledge, Cai Cheng pointed out: About 20 percent of the areas and units in the country have carried out their work of spreading legal knowledge perfunctorily. Some of the areas practice formalism and pay little attention to actual results. There are a few areas and departments where such work has not been carried out well, while some localities fail to practice what they have learned. Some cadres have failed to act in accordance with the law and have even violated the law while studying the law. This has caused public complaints and dampened the enthusiasm of the masses in studying and enforcing laws.

With regard to the task of spreading legal knowledge in 1990, Cai Cheng pointed out: We must continue to carry out the work in a deepgoing manner. We must continue to acquire basic legal knowledge through the study of the Constitution as the core, and gradually disseminate professional legal knowledge. Right now, we must strengthen our education about the legal system and give widespread publicity to the legal system while carrying out our central task to promote the steady development of the political, economic, and social development in China and to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform. We must combine the study of laws with law enforcement, and lay a good foundation for effectively safeguarding national and social stability; bringing about sustained, stable, and coordinated development of China's economy; further consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship; and fulfilling the strategic task of running the country in accordance with laws. During this year, we must spend some time earnestly giving publicity to the law on assembly, procession, and demonstrations.

It has been learned that the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Justice recently adopted a decision to commend 740 advanced collectives and 704 advanced individuals who have distinguished themselves in spreading legal knowledge.

#### **Government To Improve Job Situation for Students**

*OW1604180890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1407 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government has decided to take measures to better assignment of graduate students.

Senior officials reiterated that the state has made arrangements for graduate and post graduate students in labor, wage and personnel plans.

All students who get diplomas will be assigned jobs in accordance with the needs of the state, the officials said.

According to the State Education Commission, 564,000 university and college students will graduate this year. About 34,000 of them are self-financed students. About 35,000 graduate students, including 2,000 doctoral degree students will also graduate this year.

The State Council has set up a group to manage and coordinate work assignment for graduate students.

The group is headed by State Councilor Li Tieying, also minister of the State Education Commission. Other members are from the State Council General Office, the State Education Commission, the Ministry of Personnel and the Ministry of Labor.

**Article Stresses 'Main Theme' in Art, Literature**

*HK1404064890 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese*  
29 Mar 90 p 1

[Article by Yuan Peng (0337 7720): "Uphold the Main Theme and Forge Ahead in Unity"]

[Text] At the forum of the PLA [People's Liberation Army] delegation to the Third Session of the Seventh NPC, General Secretary Jiang Zemin proposed that everyone sing two songs, namely: "Song of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" and "In Praise of the Motherland". He was talking about the need to resuscitate the nationalist spirit when he made the suggestion. The general secretary could not restrain himself from singing these songs. The proposal is very meaningful and should be reflected upon by every patriotic Chinese.

Every nation has a nationalist spirit that binds it together. The two songs suggested by General Secretary Jiang Zemin fully embody the nationalist spirit of our Chinese nation: love of the motherland; faith in its ideals; defiance of brute force; an indomitable spirit; and unrelenting efforts for self-improvement, solidarity, and progress. For 5,000 years, it is this spirit which has enabled our nation to grow and flourish on this vast land of China and to take its place proudly among the nations of the world. Particularly in the course of China's revolution over the last half century, our people led by the CPC fostered and developed this nationalist spirit with greater vigor. Singing the battle hymn of "forward, forward, forward", they removed the three oppressive mountains from over the heads of the Chinese people and established an independent and free people's republic over this magnificent land, thereby dealing a humiliating blow to imperialist forces. In the period of socialist construction, millions of soldiers and civilians again sang "As the five-star banner flies in the wind" as they overcame numerous obstacles to build and defend the motherland, enabling our country to prosper and grow. The Chinese people have determination and pride. Facts have shown repeatedly that the Chinese people can be masters of their own destiny. The surging Changjiang and the torrential Huanghe, the countless mountains and rivers—they have all nurtured and tempered the Chinese people's simple but strong character. We have determined our path and no reactionary forces can entice or force us to deviate from it for even half a step! Today, as the international situation changes constantly and hostile international forces seek to impose a "peaceful evolution" in our country, we should especially cherish

and foster this nationalist spirit. I believe that this is the reason behind Comrade Jiang Zemin's suggestion that we sing these two songs.

Comrade Jiang Zemin's suggestion to sing these two songs should also make us realize the educational and inspirational role of arts and literature. The reform and opening up policies have provided excellent conditions for the prospering of our arts and literature. However, it should not be denied that for quite some time, owing to the influence of bourgeois liberal ideas, our artistic and literary front was overtaken by works that engaged in self-glorification; works that were negative, gloomy, and even decaying; and works that demoralized and disheartened. Their morale-sapping and corrosive effect was frightening! The rise and fall of China is closely linked to the state of mind of the Chinese people. A country and nation that does not know how to hold on to the main theme of its spiritual life has no right to speak about national soul and national character, nor does it have any hope of attaining a good life. Every conscientious, patriotic art and literary worker should no longer hesitate to seriously ponder upon this most fundamental truth and to put it into practice in actual work!

**Newspaper Carries QIUSHI Table of Contents**

*HK1704081590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
15 Apr 90 p 8

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[Text] Article by Chen Yun: "Shoulder Heavy Responsibilities and Study Philosophy (17 July 1987)"

Article by staff commentator: "Uphold the Principle of Leninism, Develop Socialist Democracy—in Commemoration of the 120th Anniversary of Lenin's Birth"

Article by Gui Shiyong: "Several Questions on Furthering Economic Improvement and Rectification and on Deepening the Reform"

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## Science & Technology

### Li Peng Inspects Qinshan Nuclear Power Project

OW1604033290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1251 GMT 15 Apr 90

[By reporter Huang Guowen (7806 0948 2429)]

[Text] Hangzhou, 15 Apr (XINHUA)—Li Peng, premier of the State Council, inspected the Qinshan nuclear power project on 14 April. He also discussed the current economic work with responsible comrades of Zhejiang Province and Jiaxing City.

This was Premier Li Peng's second inspection tour to the Qinshan nuclear power project.

Li Peng inspected the nuclear reactor, the steam turbo-generator unit at Changgui Dao, and other main work-sites of the project as well as the central control room. There, he inquired in detail about the progress of the project, the technology involved, and the quality of the construction work. He also listened to a detailed report by a responsible person for the project. He said: I have seen the smooth progress of the project on this visit to Qinshan. There are favorable comments from various departments on the quality of the construction work. Now, the project is going to enter the adjustment and testing stage and the cadres, staff, and workers are working in high spirits. I am very happy to see this and wish to extend my cordial regards to all comrades undertaking the construction of this project.

Li Peng said: Everyone is concerned about this nuclear power plant since it is the first such project designed and built by ourselves. Success in building this project will signify a new stage of China's nuclear power program and will no doubt serve as great encouragement to the people throughout the country. It is hoped that everyone will continue their efforts and do still better work.

After being briefed by the project's responsible person on the next stage of work, Li Peng emphasized that work quality must be guaranteed. He said there should be no haste for quick results, especially at the forthcoming adjustment and testing stage. It is necessary to strictly follow the procedure and fulfill the criteria in making adjustments and conducting test runs and, at the same time, find out and solve the problems as early as possible so as to ensure the smooth and safe operations of the power plant.

In addition, he asked the Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant to set high standards and strict demands for training its operational personnel. In this way, they would meet the

requirements for a high sense of responsibility, a rigorous workstyle, and a high level of technical proficiency. He said it is only possible to guarantee the normal operations of the nuclear power plant when these three requirements are met.

At a discussion with leading comrades of Zhejiang Province and Jiaxing City, Li Peng said: Our country's economy is continually developing. A question at present is how to find an appropriate point between maintaining a proper economic growth rate and keeping commodity prices stable. Our country must also deal with the question of how to find the specific measures to radically solve the problem of a sluggish market and ensure the proper and stable development of industrial production and the economy as a whole. He affirmed the efforts made by Jiaxing City to adjust its industrial structure and develop readily marketable products. He said: We should not just look at the problems alone, but should take all factors into consideration when studying and solving economic problems. Moreover, we should mobilize the masses on an extensive scale to think of ways to and make suggestions to solve the problems. It will be quite possible to solve the problems with the concerted efforts of all.

Li Peng cordially received the delegates attending the Haiyan party congress when passing through the county. He said: Haiyan County and other parts of Jiaxing Prefecture are major grain and cash crop producing areas; that is, they are rich places. They have already made positive contributions to supporting our national economic construction in the past. Since there will be no change in the rural policy established by our party and government, they should continue to implement the household contract responsibility system, develop village and town enterprises, and improve various agricultural services. Efforts should also be made to steadily develop undertakings of appropriate size and new collective economic operations where conditions permit. This will make rural areas still better and enable the people there to live a better life and make even greater contributions to our country.

Comrade Li Peng's entourage included Zou Jiahua, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; and He Chunlin and Jiang Xinxiong, responsible persons of the departments concerned under the State Council. Also accompanying him on the inspection tour were Li Zemin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; as well as Shen Zulun, governor, and Chai Songyue, vice governor of Zhejiang Province.

### Further on AsiaSat I Satellite Launch

#### Li Peng Observes

HK1704090590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
8 Apr 90 p 4

[Article by staff reporter He Huangbiao (0149 7806 1753): "Fly, Glittering Magic Arrow—Watching the Satellite Launch at Beijing Command and Control Center"]



[Text] Night fell on the capital, which was embellished with the flowers of spring. The atmosphere at the spacious, bright command center of the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense that night was tense.

Premier Li Peng, State Councillor Zou Jiahua, and responsible persons, experts, and engineers from various fields sat before the large screen, watching the live telecast of the AsiaSat 1 telecommunications satellite from the Xichang Launching Center thousands of li away.

Through China's telecommunications satellite, the wonderful electric wave clearly presented the Xichang launch on the screen: Thousands of lights on the towering launching pad, standing amid the silent mountain ranges, looked like a jade palace in a fairy land. The silvery white cylindrical AsiaSat 1 satellite, propped up on the silvery white Long March 3 rocket scores of meters high, was within a tall iron tower. It looked like a bound dragon eagerly trying to release itself and send the treasure to the sky.

"Thirty minutes to go!" The order came from the screen. All of a sudden, the atmosphere was tense. Everybody was staring at the screen.

Five seconds, four, three, two, zero.

"Launch!" Suddenly, the screen presented a magnificent scene: White smoke like fine gauze was accompanied with thunder. The magic arrow departed the iron frame amid a sea of fire and soared into the sky.

Time passed second by second. People's hearts beat to the time. In a short period of less than an hour, everybody was eagerly awaiting with hope.

"The satellite has separated from the rocket!"

"The satellite is spinning!"

The report from the space monitoring ship indicated that the rocket had entered the elliptical orbit as planned. The launching of AsiaSat 1 satellite was a success.

Applause broke out in the hall and everyone shouted and jumped for joy.

Amid this enthusiasm, Premier Li Peng entered the hall with a smile. He stepped up to the microphone and extended his warm congratulations to the comrades who had been involved in the research and launching work. He said: "The successful launching of the AsiaSat 1 satellite indicates that China's rocket and satellite technology has reached a mature and applicable stage and has entered the world market. We should make persistent efforts and push our space undertakings forward!"

The great hopes expressed in the sonorous message of congratulations will impel the broad ranks of scientific and technological personnel, officers, and men in

China's national defense front and further promote China's magic arrow and satellite technology.

### Heavier Loads Planned

OW1204125990 *Beijing in English to North America*  
0300 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Report by station correspondent (Xie Qiao); from the "Current Affairs" program]

[Text] In the wake of last weekend's successful satellite launch in Sichuan Province, the country's aerospace industry is looking toward a big project. As Radio Beijing's (Xie Qiao) reports, their plans include developing new rockets capable of launching heavier satellites.

Asian Communications Satellite Corporation announced Tuesday that Asiasat 1 had already entered an orbit with a radius of 43,250 km. In the past four days, the corporation has leased 16 transponders of the satellite to Mongolia, South Korea, and Hong Kong. In about six weeks' time, the satellite will begin functioning. This launch makes China the first among Third World countries to break into the international commercial space launching market. But an official from the Ministry of Aerospace Industry [as heard] says that China is still behind developed countries in this field.

The official says that China will continue to increase the carrying capacity of Long March rockets. He says Chinese scientists are now developing a new type of vehicle, the Long March II-E, in order to launch heavier satellites. The new device, a Long March II rocket fitted with four boosters, will be able to carry an eight-ton satellite into a low-altitude orbit. Last week's U.S.-made telecommunications satellite, Asiasat 1, weighs just over one ton. The official cannot predict when the new vehicle will go into use, but he says an experimental satellite to test the new rocket will be launched by the end of this year.

The official says China also hopes to develop more satellites for civilian uses. One project in the work is a large communications satellite, Dongfanghong 3. The 24-transponder satellite will be capable of simultaneously transmitting six television signals and 15,000 telephone, telegraph, or telex signals throughout China. Two meteorological satellites will also be completed this year as part of a nationwide forecasting network.

The official declares that the country's aerospace industry is moving toward a manned space program. But he did not go into detail.

China and Brazil have completed preliminary studies on a cooperative project for a global resources scanning satellite. A contract signed in 1988 stipulates that China will put up 70 percent of the \$150 million used for the research and launch, and Brazil will cover the remaining 30 percent. Both partners hope the project will yield economic gains and set an example in high-tech cooperation between two Third World countries. However, the launch date, previously set for 1992, is now likely to be postponed by tight budget.

China also plans to launch satellites for clients from Australia, the Arab Organization for Satellite Communications, and Sweden.

### 2d Rocket May Not Be Used

HK1604052790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Apr 90 pp 1, 2

[By James Riley]

[Text] Asia Satellite Telecommunications Ltd will decide within two months whether or not it will launch a second communications satellite.

The company expects to have firm orders for AsiaSat-2 in place by the end of the year, should the plan be approved.

But AsiaSat chief executive, Mr Terry Seddon, cast doubt on the possibility of using a Chinese-made rocket a second time, claiming the instability of Sino-U.S. relations would make the project too risky.

"I would not want to be in a position where I was held to political ransom, which is effectively what happened last time," Mr Seddon said.

"I would like to do it [use a Chinese rocket again], but I would certainly need a lot of assurances that we were not going to be treated like a political pawn," he said.

The company used a Long March III launch vehicle to successfully carry its U.S.-built AsiaSat-1 satellite into space from Sichuan province in China nine days ago.

But the project's future had been put in doubt following the crackdown on the democracy movement in China last year.

It appeared that U.S. authorities would veto the licence that allowed for AsiaSat-1 to be exported to China as part of sanctions imposed to protest against the violence in Beijing.

AsiaSat has set up a study group to identify the operational requirements of a second satellite, and already has the ground station capability installed to manage two satellites.

The second satellite would cover the same two north and south "footprints" as AsiaSat-1, but would probably have a 50 percent greater capacity, with 36 transponders compared to AsiaSat-1's 24 transponders.

Mr Seddon said a decision in principle would have to be made by June or July to proceed with a second satellite, and firm orders would have to be in place by the end of the year if the company was to have an AsiaSat-2 in place by early 1993.

Although preliminary discussions had already been held with AsiaSat-1 manufacturers, California-based Hughes

Aircraft Company, on the design features of a second satellite, Mr Seddon said the proposed AsiaSat-2 would be put out to public tender.

And while the company is understood to have held preliminary talks with Chinese officials about the launching of a second satellite, Mr Seddon added that AsiaSat would use the more costly U.S.-based launch vehicles, or European-based Ariane rocket programme, if the political problems that caused the headaches in launching AsiaSat-1 appeared to be resurfacing.

"If we were talking about a differential in price that is worth U.S.\$10 million (HK\$78 million) or U.S.\$15 million, then that kind of headache I might be able to live with," Mr Seddon said.

"But if the headache is only worth U.S.\$5 million, then I'd have to look seriously at either a U.S. or European launch," he said.

AsiaSat will watch closely the developments of the Aussat programme—an Australian consortium planning to launch a U.S.-built satellite on a Long March rocket—before deciding where it will launch a second satellite.

The first of two Aussat satellites is scheduled to be put up early next year, but the company is facing the same problems that AsiaSat faced—export licences for the satellites have not been issued, putting the project in doubt.

"It [the Aussat programme] is going to be a very interesting development, and we'll be watching very closely," Mr Seddon said.

"They will get [the licences], I suspect, but I imagine not without a great deal of hassle on their part."

Mr Seddon said the uncertainty created by the political problems in the planning stages had made the satellite difficult to market, and had very nearly led to the cancellation of a number of capacity reservation agreements.

Meanwhile, AsiaSat-1 successfully reached its permanent geostationary orbit position at 105.5 degrees east longitude at about 8 am yesterday.

A spokesman for the company's Hong Kong-based control room said full control of the craft would be transferred from a California-based facility operated by Hughes Aircraft to Hong Kong within the next few days.

### Rocket Expert Interviewed

HK1604000490 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Apr 90 p 13

[Report by Liu Ching-chih (0491 2417 2535): "New Breakthrough Made in 'Long March No. 3'"—Interview with rocket expert Long Lehao"]

[Text] China launched the AsiaSat-1 telecommunications satellite into space using the "Long March No. 3"

carrier rocket of its own development. That was the first time that China has ever rendered service in launching an international commercial satellite, and roused worldwide attention and deep interest of personalities of all circles at home and overseas. What are the qualities and characteristics of such a rocket, and what about the course of its development and use? With these questions in mind, this reporter interviewed rocket expert Long Lehao [7893 2867 6275] of the Ministry of Aeronautics and Astronautics Industry not long ago.

In his briefing, Long Lehao said: "The Long March No. 3 is a large-type multipurpose carrier rocket. It is a three-stage rocket, the first and second stages of which was a revised design on the prototype of a long-range liquid-fuel rocket, and its third stage uses a high energy propellant of liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen at an ultralow temperature. The rocket has a length of 43.25 meters, with a liftoff weight of 202 tons, and a liftoff thrust force in terms of 280 tons.

"The Long March No. 3 is different from ordinary rockets, with an additional explosion-free safety system, taking into consideration the characteristics of hydrogen and oxygen in its design. China began its exploration in hydrogen-oxygen rockets in March 1965. Several test runs had been conducted on such rockets by May 1979, and demonstrated that all parts of the rocket work harmoniously, and the project was basically feasible. That provided the experimental grounds for the final choice of the general project of the Long March No. 3."

Long continued: "The Long March No. 3 carrier rocket lifted off from China's Southwest launch pad. It worked in a typical orbit in several phases, namely, the first-stage rocket worked first, followed by the second-stage rocket; next the third-stage rocket started working for the first time, then, the second time. When the third stage worked for the first time, it sent the satellite to a parking orbit 170 km at its nearest, and 450 km at its farthest point from the Earth. At this juncture, the satellite connected to the last stage of the rocket and coasted around the Earth with inertial guidance, then it ignited the third-stage rocket, which enabled the satellite to enter an orbit in space 36,000 km above the equator at its farthest, and 400 km at its nearest from the Earth, whose orbit is called a transitional orbit, and a huge oval shifting orbit. Then, the satellite was allowed to accelerate to 10 km/sec, the first universal rate. Thus our launch of the AsiaSat-1 was fulfilled, and the rest of the work was left to our clients."

Talking about China's success rate in launching synchronous telecommunications satellites, Long Lehao said with a faint smile: "China has already launched six satellites, excluding the current AsiaSat-1, with five and half of them being successful, and the success rate was 92 percent. That is by no means easy, but it far exceeds France and the United States in their success rates."

## Song Jian Speaks at S&T Cooperation Conference

### Song Addresses Conference

OW1604224790 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1139 GMT 16 Apr 90

[By reporter Li Xiguang (2621 1585 0342)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)—The reporter has learned from the national conference on foreign affairs for science and technology which opened today: Since China began the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, it has conducted comprehensive governmental and nongovernmental scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges with foreign countries throughout the world. So far, it has entered into scientific and technological cooperation with 108 countries and regions.

To our knowledge, the Chinese Government has signed scientific and technological cooperation agreements—including agreements on economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation—with 56 foreign governments. In addition, there are active exchanges between scientific and technological organizations and between scientists of China and foreign countries. For instance, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has signed cooperation agreements with the academies of sciences and scientific research organizations of 50 countries. China holds membership in more than 280 international academic organizations.

In the past, the Chinese-foreign scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges were limited to exchange of study tours, participation in academic meetings, and exchange of visits to each other's exhibitions. Now, they have developed to cooperative research projects, joint surveys, joint laboratory and research institute operations, and joint high-tech enterprises. Moreover, cooperation has developing gradually to include projects integrating technology, industry, trade, and banking. State Councillor and Minister of the State Science and Technology Commission Song Jian said during the conference: The Chinese market is highly attractive to Western industrial circles. China has its own strong points in agricultural science, medicine, modern physics, chemistry, and astronomy. We should take advantage of our scientific and technological achievements and manpower superiority, set up our own high-tech research organizations and enterprises or run such organizations and enterprises jointly with foreign partners in open cities and special economic zones, and gradually join the world market.

Song Jian expressed his support for China's scientists and technicians heading for the outside world. He said: Only when China exchanges commodities, labor service, and funds with foreign countries, can it truly head for the world market and become an organic part of the world economy.



Song Jian pointed out: International economic, scientific, and technological exchanges will inevitably cause personnel interflow. If China wants to head for the world market, a considerably large number of its personnel will have to participate in international exchanges and international competition. We should seriously study this question, make correct policies, and formulate new systems and measures.

Song Jian called on China's scientific and technological circles to promote cooperation with the Third World. He said: China has a large number of capable and experienced scientists and technicians, and they surely can play a greater role in this regard.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen attended today's meeting and delivered a speech on the international situation.

### **Song Lauds Chinese Successes**

*OW1604184490 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] State Councillor and Minister of the State Science and Technology Commission Song Jian addressed the Fifth National Conference on Foreign Affairs for Science and Technology today. He pointed out in his speech: International cooperation in science and technology has become an important part of international relations today. The increasing trend of internationalization of the world's economy, science, and technology at present has provided a good opportunity for China to open itself even wider to the outside world.

Song Jian said: China has many scientific resources that other countries do not have. We have our own strong points in agricultural science, medicine, modern physics, chemistry, and astronomy. It is even more important that China has abundant and powerful manpower resources. China's unique aspects are highly attractive to foreign industrial and scientific circles. These constitute our superiority. We should make good use of our superiority to develop international cooperation in science and technology.

Song Jian called for persistently encouraging China's scientists and technicians to head for the outside world [zou xiang shi jie].

He said: International economic, scientific, and technological exchanges will inevitably cause personnel interflow. If China wants to head for the outside world, a considerably large number of its personnel will have to participate in international exchanges and international competition.

Song Jian said: In science and technology cooperation with foreign countries, we must adhere to an independent foreign policy of peace and mainly rely on our own effort at all times. In all scientific fields, we must take advantage of our strong points, make achievements, and strive to approach or surpass the advanced level of the world. Only in this way will we be able to establish a

relationship of cooperation and mutual benefit with foreign countries in the capacity of a cooperation partner.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen also spoke at the conference. To our knowledge, since China began the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, it has entered into scientific and technological cooperation with 108 countries and regions, and has signed governmental scientific and technological cooperation agreements, including agreements on economic, trade, scientific, and technological cooperation, with 56 of them. China holds membership in more than 280 international organizations.

### **XINHUA Profiles Defense Scientist Wang Dexi**

*OW1604104690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0025 GMT 15 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)—Wang Dexi, aged 77, is a member of one of the scientific divisions of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and a veteran scientist with the China National Nuclear Industry Corporation. He has been long devoted to the study of nuclear chemistry and has led and organized a number of defense research projects, contributing to China's national defense.

Wang Dexi comes from an intellectual family. Under his family's influence, he has, since his youth, aspired to serve and protect the country. After finishing middle school, he entered the Chemistry Department of Qinghua University, believing that chemistry would be of great benefit to the country. After graduation, he taught at Kunming Southwest United University. During his tenure there, he took the examination and qualified to study in the United States at public expense. He studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a doctorate student. On receiving his doctorate degree, he was faced with the choice between returning to China and obtaining employment in the United States. Feeling that every man has a share of responsibility for the fate of his country, he decided to return home and, at the invitation of Nankai University, taught in its Chemistry Department.

On the establishment of new China, Wang Dexi moved to Tianjin University as director of its Chemistry Department. His endeavors of several years there turned it into one of the top chemistry departments in the country and more than 300 students graduate from the department every year.

In 1960, Wang Dexi transferred from Tianjin University to the Second Ministry of Machine Building—the Ministry of Nuclear Industry—and took part in the development of China's first atomic bomb. After that, together with other people, he designed and built a factory for the after-treatment of military plutonium, using the extraction method instead of the settling method. The new method saved 360 million yuan in investment for the after-treatment factory and more than 1,000 tons of



stainless steel as well. The extraction method and its successful application won him the Major Scientific Result Award at the 1978 National Science and Technology Conference.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China's nuclear industry has diversified into the peaceful use of atomic energy, namely, the nuclear power industry. To meet the challenge of the new mission, the Ministry of Nuclear Industry, at Wang Dexi's suggestion, in 1985, set up a postgraduate division of nuclear industry, headed by him. At present, Wang Dexi, who has devoted his life to the country, is doing his utmost to train new blood for China's nuclear industry.

### Military

#### RENMIN RIBAO Article on Army Political Work

HK1704080990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
16 Apr 90 p 5

[Article by Zheng Yanshi (6774 6056 1395): "The People's Army Should Always Be Loyal to the Party—A Study of 'Several Questions on Strengthening and Improving Army Political Work in the New Situation'"]

[Text] The General Political Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] held an All-Army Political Work Conference at the end of last year and issued a summary of the conference entitled, "Several Questions on Strengthening and Improving Army Political Work in the New Situation" (hereinafter referred to as "Summary"). The CPC Central Committee has approved and transmitted the "Summary" to the whole party and also distributed Comrade Yang Baibing's explanations of the "Summary."

This "Summary" is an important achievement of the past and future thinking of the whole party, Army, and nation from the high plane of long-term strategy; of the pooling of the wisdom of the leadership and masses after we experienced harsh political struggles since the founding of the PRC 40 years ago; and of following the new changes and turbulence in the international situation. It is another programmatic document for strengthening Army political building in the new situation following the Central Military Commission's "Decision on Army Political Work in the New Period" in 1987.

#### The "Summary" Clearly Points Out: Vigorously Strengthen Political Building To Ensure That the Army Is Always Up to Standard Politically

The main idea of the "Summary" is that the Army should unswervingly uphold the party's absolute leadership, steadfastly preserve the nature of the People's Army, and always be loyal to the party, the state, socialism, and the people. Focused on this main topic, the "Summary" proposed five basic requirements: Consciously remain united with the CPC Central Committee politically, ideologically, and in action at all times; place the interests of the party and people above everything

else at all times; uphold the four cardinal principles with a clear-cut stand at all times; maintain a high degree of stability and centralization of the Army at all times; and triumphantly fulfill the glorious task of defending state security and stability at all times. These requirements show the rich contents and high criteria for the Army to be up to standard politically, which fully demonstrate the party's basic principles and policies on Army building in the new period.

#### There Are Objective Grounds for the Main Topic of the "Summary" and the Requirements Proposed

Peace and development are the two major topics in the world today. The general trend of the international situation remains unchanged. It should be noted, however, that the international reactionary forces have stepped up their "peaceful evolution" strategy and increased their infiltration and subversion of socialist China. To ensure that socialist China will never change its color, the People's Army, led by the party, shoulders an extremely important historical mission. Army building in the new period is also facing new domestic problems. Reform, opening up, and the development of a socialist commodity economy have remarkably changed the Army's social environment; a strategic change has been effected in the guiding ideology for Army building, and the work in all fields has been transferred from combat readiness to peaceful construction focused on the modernization program. These two major changes pose a new test: How should the Army make the best use of the favorable conditions and opportunity to carry out the modernization program, effectively resist the interference and corrosive influence of all kinds of erroneous ideas, steadfastly adhere to the correct orientation, and maintain the Army's political color.

The soul-stirring political struggles from spring to summer last year tell us that the people's Army constitutes a firm pillar of the socialist republic and a great obstacle to the hostile forces who attempt to topple socialism. For this reason, the "Summary" sternly points out that the Army should regard political building as a long-term fundamental task and strive to be up to standard politically in order to withstand the test of the struggle against "peaceful evolution," reform, opening up, and peaceful environment. This conclusion, which conforms to objective logic, correctly answers the question of preserving the nature of the People's Army in the new situation and maintaining the correct orientation of Army building in the new period. The profound and creative nature of the conclusion will be of great significance to comrades of the whole party to review the experience and lessons of the disturbance and to think about the future and destiny of the party and state and the historical responsibility of every party member.

Marxists hold that the primary condition of the proletarian dictatorship is the proletarian Army. In the early period of the founding of the people's Army, Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the elder

generation pointed out that our Army, which is an armed group executing a revolutionary political task, must uphold the principle of the party commanding the gun. The practice of the CPC leading the People's Army in seizing political power fully demonstrates the correct and scientific nature of these theoretical principles. The practice of consolidating political power and socialist construction following the PRC's founding, particularly the struggle to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion, also reminds us of the great importance of these principles. Gripping this life-and-death question of principle, the "Summary" reiterated with a clear-cut stand the principle of the party's absolute leadership over the Army and proposed the major task of keeping the Army always up to standard politically. Only by meeting this requirement can we ensure that the People's Army led by the party will never change its color; that the Army's fighting capacity will increase comprehensively; and that the Army will perform its functions in an all-round way and become an iron wall resisting aggression, consolidating national defense, and safeguarding national security and integrity of territory and sovereignty and become a firm pillar to shatter the "peaceful evolution" conspiracy and defend the political power and the socialist system.

The "Summary" has also offered definite answers to meet this requirement, which include:

**First, prominently stress the upholding of the party's absolute leadership over the Army.**

In theoretical principles, it pointed out the unanimity of party leadership over the Army and state leadership over the Army and refuted the fallacies of relations between the party, state, and Army by a tiny handful of people who stubbornly cling to bourgeois liberalization. In institution and system, the "Summary" reiterated in concentration a series of fundamental systems concerning party leadership over the Army. In light of the needs of the struggle against infiltration, it also has clear stipulations on preventing interference or the influence of other political forces on the Army. In strengthening party building in the Army, the "Summary" made proper expositions on improving the ideological style of party committee leading bodies of the Army, from improving the qualities of party members to strengthening party organizations, and from enforcing the party's political discipline to its requirements of "study, unity, honesty, and practicality." All this meets the needs of the party's absolute leadership over the Army in the new situation as well as enriching to a certain extent the theories of party and army building.

**Second, prominently stress political firmness.**

The struggle between the four cardinal principles and bourgeois liberalization has never ceased in the 10 years of reform and opening up. This struggle will inevitably run through the whole process of reform, opening up, and the modernization program. To ensure that the Army will never lose its bearing in the complicated

historical process, it is necessary to regard political firmness of officers and men as the primary task of the Army's political and ideological building. The "Summary" profoundly analyzed the new situation of the Army's political building; gave full consideration to the protracted and complicated nature of the struggle between the four cardinal principles and bourgeois liberalization; and called on the whole Army to conduct a study and education in Marxist basic tenets and the party's line, principles, and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, resist and eliminate the influence of bourgeois liberalization, and increase the awareness and firmness in upholding the four cardinal principles and adhering to reform and opening up.

**Third, prominently stress the anti-corruption struggle in the ideological field.**

It should be noted that our struggle against bourgeois liberalization and the hostile forces at home and abroad is usually expressed in the scramble for the ideological front. We have had a profound lesson in this regard. From the strategic height of ensuring that the Army is always up to standard politically, the "Summary" regarded the anti-corruption struggle in the ideological field and consolidation of the socialist ideological and cultural front of the Army as a major historical topic and expounded a series of important thinking: Ideological and cultural building constitutes an essential aspect of political building, which also creates a fine environment and offers necessary conditions for strengthening political building; the struggle against the corrosive influence of decadent ideas is a long-term task under the conditions of reform, opening up, and developing a socialist planned commodity economy, and it is particularly necessary to take the initiative in fighting corruption; in ideological and morals building, the Army should become an advanced group of society, adhere to high standards, train people in light of the "four requirements," and advocate a selfless and dedicated spirit; it is necessary to ban spiritual poison, block the channel for decadent ideology and culture to flow into the Army, and enrich the spiritual life of officers and men; and the Army's literature and art publication work should adhere to the orientation of serving the people and socialism, thus consolidating and increasing the Army's fighting capacity, unswervingly publicizing patriotism and revolutionary heroism, and promoting the building of spiritual civilization.

**Fourth, prominently stress that leadership of the Army should be in the hands of those truly loyal to Marxism.**

The "Summary" earnestly summed up the experience and lessons of the Army in training and selecting cadres in these years. In connection with the practice of the current political struggle and while emphasizing the principle of "four requirements" for cadres, the "Summary" stressed the necessity of training and selecting cadres politically so that the barrel of the gun is truly in the hands of those loyal to the party, the state, socialism,

and the people. If we fail to view the problem in this way and neglect or ignore the primary condition of being revolutionary in the implementation of the "four requirements" for cadres, we will make a historical mistake.

The "Summary" summed up the experience of our struggles with both the "leftist" and rightist deviations, persisted in the "one divides into two" law based on the position of the whole document, organically combined the party spirit principle in political work with the scientific realistic spirit, and organically combined political development with overall Army building and fighting capacity standards. The Marxist material dialectical spirit runs through the whole document. As a programmatic document for strengthening the Army's political building, the major problems put forward by the "Summary" in light of the current complicated political climate are closely related to political principles. It hoists the banner particularly in preventing "peaceful evolution" by hostile forces at home and abroad and in opposing bourgeois liberalization. While analyzing and resolving these problems, it also takes note of drawing a clear demarcation with the past "leftist" practices of "putting politics in command" and "placing politics above everything else."

A review of the influential conferences in the history of our Army's political work shows that they all grasped a main topic, analyzed and resolved problems, and promoted political work in light of the situation and tasks at that time. The current All-Army Political Work Conference clearly put forward the topic of strengthening political building and ensuring that the Army is always up to standard politically. Undoubtedly, this historical contribution will produce a far-reaching influence on the Army's political building and on the entire party's political and ideological work.

### Economic & Agricultural

#### Li Peng Speaks on Advisory Work, Key Construction

OW1204142990 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
1030 GMT 12 Apr 90

[By reporter (Liu Zhenmin); from the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] This morning, at Zhongnanhai, Comrades Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Yao Yilin, Ding Guangen, and Zou Jiahua separately received the comrades attending a national meeting on policy advisory work for government departments and a national key construction work conference.

The policy advisory work meeting, which opened on 10 April, is aimed primarily at establishing and perfecting a procedure for democratic and scientific policymaking and for the implementation of such policies so as to better serve the purpose of formulation of government policies.

Li Peng said in his speech that policy advisory organs are important departments of the government, and during past years, they have done a lot of fruitful work for conducting reform, opening to the outside world, and developing the economy.

Li Peng hoped that the comrades would put emphasis on exploring ways to combine the planned economy with regulation by the market and studying how to further improve the economic environment, straighten out the economic order, and deepen the reform. In particular, he said, more efforts should be devoted to maintaining an appropriate economic growth rate, adjusting the economic structure, and raising the economic benefits.

Li Peng said: Governments at all levels should attach importance to advisory work. Before a major policy decision is made, they should listen extensively to all kinds of advice, especially opinions that are different from theirs. It is imperative to correct the careless and hasty style as manifested in making certain reform measures in the past. He said that in doing advisory work, it is necessary to pay attention to the mass line, strengthen investigations and studies, and attach importance to the collection and feedback of information so as to raise the policy advisory work to a new level.

Then, Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and other comrades came to the comrades attending the national key construction work conference. Li Peng told the comrades: Success in building key projects is a matter of vital significance in boosting our capacity for sustained economic development, strengthening our national strength, and benefiting our future generations. The party and government have always attached importance to key construction. During the past 40 years or so, we have made great achievements and accumulated rich experience in key construction. We should, indeed, sum up some of our experience and draw lessons.

Li Peng pointed out: In the present process of improving the economic environment and straightening out the economic order, we have encountered some new problems with regard to key construction. We should not only pay attention to these problems, but also foster confidence in overcoming difficulties and advancing continuously. In spite of such unfavorable conditions as shortage of funds, we should see that there are also some favorable conditions at present. Comparatively speaking, supply of energy, transportation, raw material, and water resources are in a better state than the days of the overheated economy. Experience in carrying out key construction over the past 40 years boils down to one point: We should not be eager for quick results, nor should we unduly expand the scale of construction. Once the projects are decided, we should concentrate our efforts on them and make them yield greater benefits.

Comrade Jiang Zemin also addressed the comrades attending the policy advisory meeting and the key construction work conference. He encouraged them to unite and cooperate so as to make a success of the work in these two fields.



Jiang Zemin was very happy to see a number of young comrades among the representatives participating in the policy advisory work meeting. This, he said, was a manifestation of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged, and the young. In addition, he hoped that advisory work would include both qualitative and quantitative analyses, and in particular, more efforts would be devoted to the latter.

### First Quarter Trade Deficit Reported With U.S.

OW1404131190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1243 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—In the first quarter this year, Hong Kong remained China's biggest trade partner followed by Japan, the European Economic Community (EEC), the United States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Soviet Union, according to the latest customs figures.

The mainland's exports to Hong Kong in the first three months hit 4.406 billion U.S. dollars, a rise of 10.3 percent over the same period last year, while imports from Hong Kong rose 3.5 percent to reach 2.447 billion U.S. dollars. The mainland had a favorable balance of 1.959 billion U.S. dollars.

Exports to Japan totalled 1.648 billion U.S. dollars and imports from Japan 1.47 billion U.S. dollars.

Exports to the EEC were 1.068 billion U.S. dollars, while imports from the EEC totalled 1.53 billion U.S. dollars.

Exports to ASEAN countries in the quarter reached 622 million U.S. dollars, while imports from the region totalled 534 million U.S. dollars.

Although exports to and imports from the United States registered growth in the period, China still had a deficit of 516 million U.S. dollars.

Exports to the Soviet Union in the first three months were 256 million U.S. dollars, while imports totalled 410 million U.S. dollars.

### Trade Official Forecasts Growth in Coming Quarter

HK1704084690 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 16 Apr 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Qu Yingpu]

[Text] A Chinese trade official is forecasting continued growth in exports and a revival in imports beginning in the second quarter.

Tang Wei, the official with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Mofert), told BUSINESS WEEKLY that among China's top five trading partners, exports to Hong Kong, Japan and the European Community (EC) are expected to grow steadily while trade with the United States and the Soviet Union is hard to predict.

According to Chinese Customs, China's foreign trade volume amounted to \$16.27 billion with a surplus of \$1.63 billion during the first three months of this year.

China's export during the first quarter climbed 13.36 percent from the same period last year to reach \$8.95 billion. Imports amounted to \$7.32 billion, down by 20.12 percent.

Tang said the drop in imports resulted from the slow domestic market and the devaluation of the Chinese currency. Western countries' decision not to support some of their export products to China also contributed to the drop.

But he said imports will start reviving this quarter because of the country's growing foreign currency reserves, the signing of big agreements on the import of grain and fertilizers, and the due date on a lot of contracted imports.

Tang said China's exports are expected to keep on growing steadily throughout the year. The government has earmarked billions of yuan to help purchasing export products.

Tang said among the big export items, each worth at least \$50 million, fodder, meat and vegetables, and tobacco doubled in value compared to figures from the first quarter of 1989. The export of beans, clothing, iron wire and coke saw slower increases in value.

The export of rice, cloth and cotton yarn, tungsten ore and tungsten products, silk, paper and canned food, especially canned mushrooms, declined either because of short supplies here or decisions made there, he said.

Exports to Hong Kong, Tang said, which account for one-third of China's total exports, are expected to keep growing steadily.

Between January and March, exports to Hong Kong, worth \$4.4 billion, increased 10.27 percent compared to last year's first quarter. Mainland imports from Hong Kong also increased, up 3.46 percent to reach \$2.45 billion.

Tang said he expects trade with Japan to pick up in the second quarter as a significant number of trade contracts kick in.

Japan is still China's second largest trading partner despite a drop during the first three months of this year.

Compared with the first quarter of last year, China's exports to Japan decreased by 1.45 percent to \$1.65 billion while imports, at just \$1.47 billion, were down by 36.75 percent.

Tang said the EC countries are a stable market for some Chinese products such as honey and fodder. China's exports to these nations are expected to continue increasing.

During the January-March period, China's exports to these nations were worth \$1.07 billion, up by 7.7 percent compared with the same period last year. But its imports dropped by 16.6 percent to \$1.53 billion.

Sino-U.S. trade kept growing during the first three months of this year to reach \$2.27 billion. China's exports increased by 14.6 percent, totalling \$874.72 million and its imports were valued at \$1390.8 million, up by 1.83 percent.

The Customs figures show that China's exports to the Soviet Union during the period were down 1.69 percent compared to first quarter figures from last year. The total was \$255.87 million; imports dropped by 10.59 percent to \$410.14 million.

Tang said negotiations are underway to scuttle barter trade to be replaced by trade in hard currencies. After the change takes place, he said, Sino-Soviet trade "will enter a new era."

#### Trade Corporation Develops Amid Rectification

HK1604055090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
9 Apr 90 p 2

[Report by Ji Honggeng (6060 3126 6342): "The China International Trust and Investment Corporation Extends Scope of Business in the Course of Economic Improvement and Rectification"]

[Text] The China International Trust and Investment Corporation [CITIC], which marks its 11th anniversary this year, has strengthened management and developed moderately in the course of economic improvement and rectification. The AsiaSat-1 telecommunications satellite purchased and operated by the Asia Satellite Corporation composed of the CITIC, Hong Kong Hutchison Whampoa, and British Cable and Wireless was launched on 7 April in Xichang by a Long March 3 rocket. It indicates that CITIC has opened up a new path and the scope of its business has extended to a new technological field.

Over the past two years, CITIC has seriously screened its investment projects and suspended construction of 43 projects, curtailing an investment of 3.6 billion yuan. Instead of starting new projects, the corporation focused attention on the projects under construction last year, such as the construction of the Wuxi Ligang Power Plant. Under the conditions of capital shortage, CITIC's Tianjin industrial zone developed necessary capital construction and set up 21 enterprises of which 14 went into operation. The Tianfu Hose Company, a Sino-Japanese venture, was repeatedly commended by the Tianjin Government for its rapid construction and proper management. The corporation underwent readjustment and decided to turn the Shanxi 541 General Plant to CITIC Electromechanic Manufactory, a base for manufacturing export-oriented electromechanical products. In light of the views of the Leading Group of the State Council for Screening and Reorganizing Companies, CITIC took

over the Industrial and Information Company, the Metal Development Company, and the Yanbian Company, formerly under the Kanghua Development Corporation. Now CITIC has a total of 24 branches and companies directly under its jurisdiction.

Most of the projects invested by the corporation have gone into operation or trial production, some which turned out good results. The Jiangsu Chemical Fiber Industrial Corporation, a large key construction project of the state saved by CITIC by issuing bonds abroad for the first time, turned out economic efficiency and repayed foreign debt while developing capital construction and production. The corporation succeeded in carrying out operation while in debt. Over the past five years, the corporation turned out 9.065 billion yuan of industrial output value and 1.825 billion yuan of profits and taxes, and repayed 1.35 billion yuan of debts. CITIC also attained better economic results in investing in the Qilu Petroleum Industrial Corporation and other enterprises. Regarding the projects which cannot turn out better economic returns, CITIC has adopted measures to strengthen management and settle the problems accordingly.

The AsiaSat-1 satellite invested in by CITIC which covers more than 30 Asian countries and regions will increase Asia's telecommunications capacity.

#### Increased Foreign Investment Forecast for 1990's

OW0304042290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1519 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)—China is expected to attract increasing foreign investment during the 1990s, the overseas edition of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

The total amount of foreign investment used in China will reach 40 billion U.S. dollars by the end of this century, according to the paper.

Meanwhile, the emphasis of foreign investment in this decade will change to keep abreast of China's readjustment of its industrial structure, the article said.

Government statistics show that nearly 35 percent, or 5.5 billion U.S. dollars-worth, of the foreign investment up to the end of 1989 was used in the construction of hotels and lodging houses.

The paper forecast that there will be increased investment in funds in infrastructure, manufacture of finely processed products, energy, machine-building, electronics, textiles and light industry.

Hong Kong will be China's largest investor with emphasis on electronics, textiles and light industry, it mentioned.

Moreover, most investors from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan will give priority to Guangdong and Hainan Provinces, and the Pearl River Delta, the article said.

adding that Japan, the United States and the European Economic Community will also increase their investment in China in the coming decade.

### Professor Predicts Increased Foreign Investment

OW1204203190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1540 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA)—The actual foreign investment in China in this decade is expected to double or treble the figure of the last decade, with total foreign capital registering over 40 billion U.S. dollars, a senior Chinese scholar said here today.

Chu Baotai, a professor at the China Research Institute of Management Science, said that this expected increase is based on the following factors:

- investment will continue to flow to some major projects started in the late 1980s;
- there remains a balance of 18.29 billion U.S. dollars of capital which has not yet been invested although already approved;
- a great number of projects on which negotiations have started will bring about large capital input once the contracts are signed;
- an increase in capital investment from Taiwan Province has been witnessed in recent years.

He noted that China ranks first in attracting capital that flows from developed countries to developing countries. This, he believed, has demonstrated that the immensity of the China market has all along been a great attraction to foreign investors.

The structure of foreign investment in China is expected to undergo major changes in the 1990s, Chu said foreseeing a large increase in investment in electronic components, automobile spare parts, export-oriented light industry, machinery and telecommunications equipment.

The same is true on the energy, communications and raw materials industries, he said. And investment is also expected to grow considerably in the development of large tracts of land with a view to setting up industrial zones of science and technology.

Meanwhile, he said, foreign investment in tourist hotels in the coming ten years will not increase remarkably, as a result of the restrictions imposed in major coastal cities, and the investment in the household electrical appliances industry is likely to decline.

Some minor changes will occur in the pattern of sources of capital for investment in the 1990s, although no major ones are foreseen, Chu went on.

The four countries or regions with the biggest shares in investment in China over the last decade were Hong Kong, the United States, Japan and the European Economic Community.

This ranking will, as a whole, remain unchanged, he said, although Japan may surpass the United States.

### Twenty Key Construction Projects Near Completion

OW1404232590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1542 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)—Construction of 20 projects which are of great importance to China's national economy and the people's daily life are expected to be completed by the end of the year.

These projects include construction of two grain-production bases, a flood-control project on the lower reaches of the Yellow River, some coal mines, a nuclear power station at Qinshan in Zhejiang Province, an expressway linking Beijing, Tianjin and Tibshan, and the second phase of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Works near Shanghai.

Some 65 billion yuan has been poured into these projects.

China invested a total of 310 billion yuan in 300 key construction projects during the 1980s. Nearly 80 percent of them involved the primary industries including energy, communications and raw materials.

New production capacities of 61 million kw of electricity, 19.2 billion tons of coal and 700 billion bbl of oil were added over the past decade, thanks to new projects in these fields.



### East Region

#### **Lu Rongjing, Fu Xishou Stress Anhui Stability**

OW1304134490 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee; Fu Xishou, governor; Wang Guangyu, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Meng Fulin and Yang Yongliang, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; and Wang Shengjun, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial department of public security, visited the hostel of the provincial people's armed police corps where they, accompanied by (Qi Banghan), political commissar, and (Chen Zhixue), commander, of the armed police corps, called on all comrades attending the enlarged meeting of the party committee of the provincial people's armed police corps. They also posed with the delegates for group pictures.

During their visit, Lu Rongjing and Fu Xishou called on all armed police commanders and fighters in the province to work together with the people throughout the province and to act and to fight in close coordination with them to make fresh contributions to stabilizing the situation in Anhui and to defending Anhui.

In his speech, Lu Rongjing talked about the current situation in China and the world and the importance of the current meeting. He stressed that the overriding task at present is to maintain stability. We must act in keeping with this overall demand to strengthen the building, political building in particular, of the armed police units themselves. We must have strong confidence in socialism and always maintain a high degree of unity with the party central committee politically and make sure that we are always qualified politically. To do so, we must first of all have a strong leading body by giving prominence to the building of party committees and party branches and making sure that the commanding center is a fighting team that is always politically qualified.

Touching on how to continue to stabilize the situation in Anhui, Lu Rongjing said: The broad masses of commanders and fighters should work together with the people throughout the province and should act and fight in close coordination with them to jointly safeguard Anhui's stability and guarantee its construction.

In his speech, Fu Xishou fully affirmed the achievements made by the officers and men of the provincial people's armed police corps in stabilizing the situation in Anhui. He also expressed the hope that the corps' commanders and fighters will strive to implement the instructions and calls issued by Comrade Jiang Zemin and Li Peng to the armed police force, and do a good job in building up the armed police force so as to make new contributions to stabilizing the whole situation.

Speaking in behalf of the party committee and all commanders and fighters of the provincial people's armed police corps, (Chen Zhixue), commander of the corps, expressed the resolve of all to never fail to live up to the earnest expectations of the provincial party committee, provincial government and party group of the provincial department of public security for the armed police force. He said that they will implement the instructions conveyed from various higher levels, have a clear understanding of the situation and the task, boost their spirit, and perform their work well.

The enlarged meeting of the party committee of the provincial people's armed police corps was held from 7 to 8 April. The key agenda for the meeting was to study the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the all-Army forum, and to convey the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the party committee of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force.

#### **Lu Rongjing, Other Anhui NPC Members Return Home**

OW1604142290 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Text] Representatives of our province attending the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] returned to Hefei by train yesterday. The responsible comrades of provincial leading party, government, and military organs, as well as Hefei City and relevant departments, including Fu Xishou, Yang Yongliang, (Xu Lei) Shao Ming, (Ding Yiquan), (Kang Shijie), (Tu Hongben), (Xing Guangyu), (Chen Jiyu), (Ding Shuxu), (Sun Renge), and (Zhong Youngfen), went to the railway station to meet them.

The leading comrades of the Anhui delegation attending the Third Session of the Seventh NPC, including Wang Guangyu, Lu Rongjing, Zheng Rui, and Meng Fulin, said: The Third Session of the Seventh NPC was successfully held. It was a meeting of democracy, unity, vigor, and victory.

The representatives of our province actively performed their duties bestowed on them by the Constitution and laws, conscientiously examined various proposals, and raised many good opinions and suggestions. After returning to the province, representatives will diligently study and publish, the guidelines of this meeting, implement the resolutions adopted, do a good job in various tasks, continue to consolidate and develop a political situation of stability and unity, and further promote the drive of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform, as well as the development of production.

#### **Fujian Provincial CPC Committee Holds Plenum**

OW1304130090 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 90

[Excerpts] The 13th Plenary Session of the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Committee was held in Fuzhou from 15

to 16 March. The plenary session conscientiously relayed and studied the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Plenum participants reached a consensus in their understanding of the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Strengthening Ties Between the Party and the Masses" and of the important speeches by Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng. They discussed and studied ways to implement the decision and the speeches.

Members and alternate members of the provincial party committee attended the plenary session. Others present at the session as observers were members of the provincial advisory commission and the provincial discipline inspection commission; secretaries of local party committees; and secretaries of party committees of departments directly under the provincial government and of institutions of higher learning. Comrade Chen Guangyi presided over and spoke at the session.

The plenum viewed the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee as another meeting of great importance following the fourth and fifth plenary sessions. That the party Central Committee solemnly issued an appeal to forge closer ties between the party and the people under the new historical conditions and made a corresponding decision following the appeal were viewed as having realistic significance in our efforts to further achieve stable political, economic, and social development. They will also have a profound influence on our efforts in the new era to realize the party's overall goals and tasks and to accomplish the great undertaking of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. [passage omitted]

The plenary session stressed that the key to implementing the party Central Committee's decision lies in action and deeds. We must now focus on the following tasks: First, we must continue to earnestly carry out the CPC Central Committee's and State Council's "Decision To Accomplish a Few Things of Concern to the People in the Near Future" and the relevant regulations drawn up by the provincial party committee. [passage omitted] Second, we must strive to uncover major cases in which party members or leading cadres abuse their power for personal gain, take part in embezzlement or bribes, or engage in other violations of law and disciplines. [passage omitted] Third, it is necessary to earnestly investigate the malfeasance of cadres illegally building private homes and handle the violations according to their seriousness. Fourth, it is necessary to forcefully stop the trend of wining and dining on public funds. [passage omitted] Fifth, it is necessary to make every effort to maintain social order and security. [passage omitted] Sixth, it is necessary to conduct in a practical, deep-going, and sustained way the activities of the masses and the military joining together to emulate Lei Feng, to build spiritual civilization, and to carry forward the spirit of the Gutian meeting. [passage omitted] Seventh, it is necessary to continue with the system of maintaining openness in government work and in the results

of government work and the system of enhancing the people's supervision. [passage omitted]

The plenary session called on party organizations, leading cadres, and all party members at various levels in the province to take the lead in demonstrating a realistic spirit and down-to-earth workstyle and work with high spirits and in unity so that they can, with solid work, genuinely implement the party's various policies and principles and continuously push forward Fujian's reform and open-door program as well as other undertakings.

#### **Fujian Congress Chairman on Learning From Lei Feng**

OW1704075590 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese  
6 Mar 90 pp 1, 2

[Dispatch by FUJIAN RIBAO reporter Li Rong and Xu Changrong of the provincial people's congress]

[Excerpts] The 13th session of the seventh provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended on 5 March.

Chairman Cheng Xu made an important speech entitled "Intensively and Persistently Expand the Learn-From-Lei-Feng Activities and Become Good Deputies and Good Cadres of the People" at the meeting. He gave the following opinions to people's congresses and deputies at all levels on how to intensively and persistently expand the learn-from-Lei-Feng activities:

1) We should combine learn-from-Lei-Feng activities with the study of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought; the efforts to implement the guidelines of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee; and the provincial conference on the work of people's congresses. We should use Lei Feng as a model, develop the "bolt and nut" spirit, and with reality in mind, diligently study the writings of Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao. Special attention should be given to mastering philosophy and getting a good grasp of the stand, viewpoint, and methods of Marxism. [passage omitted]

2) Leading cadres and organs are to take the lead in the learning activities. Work committees of the provincial, city, and prefectural people's congresses will be the model for county and township people's congresses while leading comrades and members of the standing committees of the people's congresses at all levels will be the models for the people's deputies office cadres and workers. [passage omitted]

3) We should make good use of typical models for demonstration purposes and combine the activities of learning from Lei Feng with the activities of learning from advanced individuals. [passage omitted]

4) People's congresses at all levels must list the learn-from-Lei-Feng activities as an important item of the agenda for discussion according to the arrangements and requirements of the party committees at the provincial,

prefectural, city, or county level. They should consider it an important matter for the people's congress to seek self-improvement, exercise effective leadership, organize the activities in a meticulous manner, regularly conduct checkups, and exercise supervision.

This meeting discussed and adopted a decision by the Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on holding the Third Session of the Seventh Fujian Provincial People's Congress. The Third Session of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress will be held in Fuzhou on 20 April 1990.

The meeting discussed and adopted a decision by the Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee regarding the time for election of county and township people's deputies, requesting that the election of county and township people's deputies be completed before the end of December. The meeting also decided a new people's congress will be held within two months after the election of these deputies.

The meeting adopted a decision by the Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on revising the "Detailed Rules for Implementation of Direct Election of Deputies to County and Township People's Congresses in Fujian Province" after serious discussion and consideration.

The meeting examined and adopted the "Regulations on Managing Mushrooms and Fungi in Fujian Province." It discussed a report by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on handling the 10 proposals turned over to it by the Presidium of the second session of the seventh provincial people's congress.

The meeting also heard a report by Ou Jingang, head of the provincial bureau of village and town enterprises, on the steady and healthy development of village and town enterprises in our province in the course of readjustment.

The meeting also passed resolutions on personnel appointments and dismissals.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Guo Ruiren, Wen Xiushan, Huang Changxi, Zhang Yumin, Kang Beisheng, Liu Yongye, and Xiao Jian.

Attending the meeting as observers were Chen Xinxiu, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Chen Mingshu, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

#### **Jiangsu's Shen Daren Discusses Rural Work**

OW1404053390 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1015 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] During his speech at the provincial rural work forum today, Shen Daren, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out: The prime task of economic work in Jiangsu this year is to fulfill the task of

"double increases and double guarantees." Party committees and governments at all levels in Jiangsu must heighten their awareness and establish a strong sense of political responsibility to ensure that the task of "double increase and double guarantee" succeeds. They must treat the policy to stabilize the situation and to beef up the structure for serving rural areas as the central link for upholding and deepening rural reform.

Shen Daren expressed the hope that, while conducting studies and inspection, principal responsible comrades of party committees and governments of all cities and counties would carry out a critical analysis on the current implementation of the various policies and the situation pertaining to spring cultivation and see to it that they are implemented accordingly. Under the unified leadership of the provincial party committee and government, relevant departments of the province, cities, and counties must take into consideration the overall situation and coordinate with each other. They also must try to provide the grassroots and the rural areas with good service even if it means making some sacrifices.

The provincial rural work forum was held in Nanjing between 29 March to 2 April. Responsible persons from the cities as well as provincial and municipal departments carried out in-depth study and discussion on this year's "double increase and double increase" task, the supply of agricultural capital goods, the allocation of funds, and the structure for serving agriculture.

The forum hammered out the immediate task for the entire province's rural work and urged all localities in Jiangsu, in particular leading comrades, to reach a common understanding on the importance of stabilizing and developing agriculture, implementing the various measures soundly, preventing disasters, laying a good foundation for the autumn crop, tackling the production and supply of agricultural capital goods, and making efforts to diversify production.

The forum also called on party committees and governments at all levels to beef up the structure for serving agriculture and to strive to gradually establish, within 3 to 5 years, a structure for servicing agriculture based on townships, villages, and households.

Cao Hongming, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Vice Governor Ling Qihong attended and spoke at the forum.

#### **Jiangxi's Wu Guanzheng Discusses Enterprises**

OW1304075490 Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO  
in Chinese 8 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Jiangxi Provincial Government held a provincial work meeting on technical advancement of enterprises on 4 March. It was presided over by Comrade Jiang Zhuping. On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Wu Guanzheng warmly congratulated those who have made



contributions to promoting technical advancement in enterprises. Zhao Zengyi and Qian Jiamin were present at the meeting.

In his speech, Wu Guanzheng emphasized that we must rely on technical advancement to revitalize Jiangxi's economy, concentrate our efforts on implementing the integrated agricultural development scheme, lay down the objectives of utilizing advanced technology to improve traditional agriculture and cottage industries, set up a working system, improve the operating mechanism, vigorously train qualified personnel in practical science and technology, and firmly orient all economic activities toward achieving higher economic returns. We must strive for better economic results through energy conservation, waste reduction, product quality improvement, and structural readjustment. We must promote technical advancement in some backbone enterprises during the Eighth Five-Year Plan. With these backbone enterprises as the foundation and their key products as the leading force, we should gradually establish groups of efficient pillar industries. [passage omitted]

At the meeting, Qian Jiamin made a report: "Vigorously Promote Technical Advancement and a Sustained, Steady, and Coordinated Economic Development."

Officials of all prefectures, cities, and provincial departments and bureaus concerned as well as directors and managers of some major enterprises attended the three-day meeting, which opened on 2 March.

### Shandong's Jiang on Agricultural Production

SK1504122590 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] The provincial agricultural development work conference attended by agricultural committee chairmen was held in Jinan from 10 to 13 April.

The conference urged that all local agricultural committees should display their functions for comprehensively coordinating departments and trades related to agricultural production, attach importance to comprehensively developing agriculture, and promote a sustained, steady, and harmonious development of the province's agricultural production.

Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhao Zhihao, governor of the province; Li Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and Lu Maozeng, chairman of the provincial committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, attended and addressed the conference.

Also present at the conference were Ma Zhongcai, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee; Wang Lequan, vice governor of the province; chairmen of the provincial, city, prefectural, and county

agricultural committees; and responsible persons of the provincial, city, prefectural, and county financial departments.

In his speech, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, urged that the people from higher levels downward throughout the province should keep the current good trend of agricultural development for a long period of time.

Jiang Chunyun said: With good policies, the efforts of the people, and the support of heaven, our province has a good agricultural production trend this year. The wheat seedlings' growing situation and the soil moisture content of the crops sown this spring are better than those of last year. So, the province has prospects for reaping summer grain harvests and a yearly bumper harvest. A question ahead of us at present is to continuously keep this good trend. So, the people from higher levels downward throughout the province should conscientiously treat this question. To this end, Jiang Chunyun set forth six requirements.

1. Leaders at various levels should see to it that the whole party and all the people vigorously develop agriculture as a strategic principle and unswervingly and constantly implement it. This principle must not be shaken but should unswervingly be upheld in both good and poor harvest years. We should neither ignore agriculture during good harvest years nor pay attention to it in poor harvest years.

2. We should set our sights on combating disasters and capturing bumper harvests. We must not have an idea of trusting to luck, but should make good preparations for combating such disasters as droughts, floods, insect pests, plant diseases. We should always keep this concept in mind, try to gain initiative, and ensure that preparedness averts peril.

3. We should comprehensively implement various rural policies, deepen the rural reform, and ensure the vitality of agriculture. At present, we should particularly maintain the stability and continuity of policies.

4. We should continue to popularize applied agricultural science and technology and carry out the policy of enlivening agriculture through science and technology.

5. Leaders at various levels should improve their workstyle to solve the urgent problems that the peasants greatly complain about and to help them eliminate worries and difficulties.

6. We should strengthen the construction of rural grassroots party organizations and the ideological and political work.

Zhao Zhihao, Li Zhen, and Lu Maozeng made speeches on the issues of strengthening leadership over agricultural work, protecting and arousing the enthusiasm of the peasants, popularizing agricultural science and technology, and comprehensively developing agriculture.

On behalf of the leading group in charge of agricultural work under the provincial party committee, and the provincial government, Wang Lequan, vice governor of the province, made a speech at the conference.

After objectively analyzing the province's agricultural situation, Wang Lequan emphatically talked about two issues of comprehensively developing agriculture and strengthening the work of agricultural committees at various levels.

#### **Zhu Rongji Inspects Shanghai Police Forces**

*OW1304214190 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin to 2300 GMT 17 Mar 90*

[Text] Zhu Rongji, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and mayor of Shanghai, and other responsible comrades including Major General Zhou Yushu, commander of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, yesterday inspected Shanghai's public security police and some officers and men of the Shanghai Municipal Armed Police Corps, and watched their training demonstration.

The training demonstration was held in an armed police unit in Shanghai. Zhu Rongji, Zhou Yushu, Ba Zhongtan, and other responsible comrades of the party, government, Army, and armed police organizations in Shanghai watched the one-and-a-half-hour training demonstration. Zhu Rongji highly praised the vigorous performance and tough style displayed by the public security police and the officers and men of the armed police force during the demonstration.

Zhu Rongji said: The demonstration shows your power and grandeur and your proficient skills, and proves that you are a good quality force with political awareness. You have lived up to the expectations of the municipal party committee, the municipal government and the Shanghai people. You are worthy of being called reliable guards of the Shanghai people and strong defenders of Shanghai's stability and public order.

Zhu Rongji said: At present, stability is above everything else. You should train rigorously, heighten your vigilance, and prevent any subversive and sabotage activities.

In his speech, Commander Zhou Yushu called on the public security police and the officers and men of the Armed Police Force to pay attention to training, improve their skills, and do an even better job in defending our socialist country, Shanghai's social stability, and the four socialist modernizations.

#### **Shanghai Public Security Situation 'Quite Grim'**

*OW1304135990 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 90*

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Party Committee held a municipal political and legal work meeting on 31 March to relay the guidelines of the national political and legal work conference, the speeches delivered by Comrades Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, and Peng Zhen at the conference, and ideas on how to implement them in Shanghai.

At the meeting, Ni Hongfu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, pointed out: The current situation in Shanghai, like the whole country, is, in general, stable politically, economically, and socially. However, the public security situation that confronts us is still quite grim. Many uneasy factors in the earlier period continue to exist today. We must soberly understand and adequately estimate them and must never lower our guard.

Ni Hongfu stressed: The basic guiding principle and the overwhelming political task for this year and for an undetermined period ahead is to spare no effort in safeguarding public order. Leading cadres in all places should consciously put the safeguarding of stability above all other tasks, and adopt all resolute and effective measures to guarantee Shanghai's social stability. He called for the municipality as a whole and all areas and departments to implement the responsibility system in safeguarding stability.

Ni Hongfu emphasized that, in accordance with law and in line with the principle of meting out heavy penalties as quickly as possible, we should deal telling blows to murderers, robbers, rapists, rascals, and other active criminal elements who seriously affect the people's safety.

### Central-South Region

#### Improved Security, Facilities for Guangdong Fair

OW1404232790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1456 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Guangzhou, April 14 (XINHUA)—The annual Guangzhou Spring Export Fair (China Export Commodities Fair), the 67th since 1957, will start tomorrow, with tighter security and better facilities, according to the event's press officer.

In addition, the admission of non-businessmen to the exhibition halls will be restricted, the officer said, adding that the facilities will not be open to domestic visitors during the fair, as was the case in the past.

Meanwhile, the exhibition area has been expanded by 570 sq m, and 1,000 telephones and 600 mobile stalls have been added.

About 40,000 businessmen from China and 115 other countries and regions are expected to take part during the 15-day event. There will be more people this year from Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Singapore, South Korea and China's Taiwan Province.

Businessmen from Poland will show up at the event for the first time. China and Poland began to do cash trade instead of contractual trade this year.

#### Henan Secretary Stresses Organization Work

HK1504003690 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] When addressing the Henan Provincial Conference on Organization Work, Hou Zongbin, secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, emphatically pointed out that strengthening the building of leading bodies at all levels and ensuring that leading bodies at all levels are composed of those loyal to Marxism is at once a matter of strategic importance to consolidating and safeguarding the CPC's governing position and a matter of vital importance to the future of the CPC and the state. It is also a fundamental guarantee for China to victoriously march forward along the road of building socialism with salient Chinese characteristics.

The Henan Provincial Conference on Organization Work was held in Zhengzhou from 10 April to 13 April.

The conference was mainly devoted to relaying and implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Directors of Organization Departments and discussing and studying specific ways and means aimed at further improving Henan's work of appraising cadres and promoting the building of leading bodies at all levels in Henan in light of the actual conditions of Henan.

In the course of the conference, Hou Zongbin, secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, Cheng Weigao, deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC

Committee and concurrently governor of Henan Province, Zhao Di, deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, Hu Xiaoyun, deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently vice governor of Henan Province, Lin Yinghai, member of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, Qin Kcai, member of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently vice governor of Henan Province, Song Zhaosu, vice governor of Henan Province, Dong Guoqing, political commissar of the People's Liberation Army Henan Provincial Military District, and a number of other provincial party, government, and military leaders went to see all the participants at the conference.

Comrade Hou Zongbin, Comrade Cheng Weigao, and Comrade Zhao Di delivered speeches respectively at the conference.

Comrade Hou Zongbin's speech was divided into the following three parts: 1. To fully understand the importance and urgency of strengthening the building of leading bodies at all levels under the new historical conditions; 2. To strive to build leading bodies at all levels into strong cores loyal to Marxism; 3. Several questions which merit attention in strengthening the building of leading bodies at all levels.

Comrade Hou Zongbin pointed out that in order to implement the CPC's basic line in the new historical period, it is necessary to formulate a guiding ideology for Henan's work of building leading bodies at all levels on the basis of summing up both experiences and lessons of Henan's long-term revolutionary struggles. The guiding ideology should be: To comprehensively and correctly implement to the letter the principle of cadres' four transformations and the principle of combining professional competence with political quality, give top priority to the revolutionization of cadres, ensure that the power of leadership at all levels in Henan will always remain in the hands of the Marxists who adhere to the four cardinal principles, the policies of reform, and opening up to the outside world, and build leading bodies at all levels in Henan into strong cores capable of steadfastly implementing the CPC's line, principles, and policies remaining loyal to Marxism. In order to build such cores, efforts must mainly be made in the following four aspects: 1. To build politically reliable leading bodies. No matter what political disturbances take place and no matter how complicated the political situation becomes, leading bodies at all levels must remain sober-minded and politically reliable and must steadfastly adhere to the CPC leadership and the socialist system; 2. To build leading bodies capable of forging closer ties with the broad masses of the people. The broad masses of the people are the motive force pushing ahead with the advancement of history. Without the support of the broad masses of the people, nothing could be accomplished. Leading bodies at all levels in Henan must firmly foster the mentality of serving the people heart and soul, foster the mass viewpoint, adhere to the mass line, show concern for the masses, and maintain constant



and close ties with the masses; 3. To build united and progressive leading bodies. Leading bodies at all levels must maintain internal unity and must be able to make concerted efforts to promote the development of all types of work; 4. To build leading bodies capable of honestly performing their official duties in a down-to-earth manner. Leading bodies at all levels in Henan must practically guard against corruption and carry out their work in a down-to-earth manner. To this end, efforts must mainly be made to advocate the following three fine spirits among the leading bodies at all levels in Henan: 1. The spirit of devotion to the CPC cause; 2. The spirit of reform and advancement; 3. The spirit of hard work.

The conference was attended by deputy prefectural and city CPC committee secretaries in charge of organization work, responsible comrades in charge of personnel and cadre work in various provincial departments, bureaus, and commissions, responsible comrades of the CPC committees in various Henan-based institutions of higher learning and various large enterprises directly operated by the provincial people's government.

Liu Guangxiang, member of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently director of the Organization Department of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, also delivered a speech on comprehensively and extensively carrying out Henan's work of appraising cadres and strengthening the building of leading bodies at all levels in Henan.

#### **Henan Police Establish Mobile Detachment**

*HK1504003290 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Apr 90*

[Text] On 11 April, the Henan Provincial Armed Police Forces officially established a mobile detachment.

The main task of the mobile detachment is to cope with and handle all types of eventualities, such as violence and so on, and safeguard social order by maintaining constant patrol in the urban areas and providing assistance to the local authorities in the event of major disasters or accidents.

#### **Hainan Leader on Development, Liang's Removal**

*OW1504025890 Beijing in English to North America 0300 GMT 26 Mar 90*

[From the "Current Affairs" program]

[Text] China's largest special economic zone, Hainan Province, is also thinking in terms of expansion. But, Radio Beijing's (Xu Xiao) reports, growth will not come at the risk of corruption or add its pollution.

Export from Hainan reached a record \$354 million in 1989, that is a 20 percent increase over the previous year. The province has received foreign investment worth more than \$200 million and domestic investment

of 1.2 billion yuan. Hainan's Governor Liu Jianfeng says this growth has continued despite the effect of China's austerity program.

Liu Jianfeng says his province has focused on the construction of basic facilities, such as energy, transportation, and telecommunications. This emphasis helped create a better investment environment. Hainan has increased its electrical capacity by 400,000 kw and it no longer suffers a power shortage. The provincial capital, Haikou, has installed 120,000 program-controlled telephones with direct links to more than 10 major foreign countries. Two 20,000-ton wharves are now in operation in the Yangpu Development Area.

Since its establishment in 1988, the Hainan Special Economic Zone has received the state's most favorable policies. The privileges include lower import taxes, more law-making power, and the right to independently approve investment projects for less than \$30 million. The province has also been a free hand to experiment with even broader economic and political reform programs. But the former governor of Hainan, Liang Xiang, used his free hand to help others grab money. And Hainan Communist Party leader Xu Shijie says this is why Liang Xiang was removed from office last August.

Xu Shijie says that the dismissal is due to Liang Xiang's abuse of power. Investigations have shown the former governor supported the family members who illegally resell homes and cars. The illegal gains involve hundreds of millions of yuan. China's Ministry of Supervision will soon publish its investigation results. But Xu Shijie says the government will not take legal action against the former governor, but there is no proof that he personally accepted the bribes or graft. The provincial party secretary also dismissed rumors that Liang Xiang was forced out due to his alleged connections with deposed party leader Zhao Ziyang.

Xu Shijie reveals that Liang Xiang sent a telegram in support of the protesting students in Beijing last June. But Xu Shijie described this as a minor act which did not influence the former governor's removal from office.

Xu Shijie also promises China's broad economic experiment will continue. He says Hainan's economy will primarily rely on market regulation. Domestic and foreign enterprises will continue to receive the same benefits, including a preferential 15 percent tax rate. The government subsidizes its power supplies, but enterprises must buy all other raw materials at the market rate. Only 26 government departments operate in Hainan, the smallest number in any Chinese province or municipality. Xu Shijie believes Hainan has raised its economic efficiency as a result.

Xu also defends Hainan's program of leasing and transferring land to foreign investors. Some newspaper articles have criticized this practice as foreign concession.

Xu Shijie says the transfer of land is a standard international commercial practice. Such transfers do not

threaten national sovereignty and are different from China's past foreign concessions. He cites China's Yangpu Development Area as an example. China continues to exercise its administration, public security, foreign affairs, and post and telecommunications. Underground mineral resources still belong to the state. Hainan has leased the right of economic administration and management.

The Deputy Governor of Hainan Province Bao Keming says his province has also made certain rapid expansion will not damage the local environment. The local legislature has passed five environmental protection laws.

Bao Keming says one important reason Hainan is attracted to foreign investors is that the province is the cleanest in China. The deputy governor describes Hainan as one of the least polluted places in the world. Officials have divided the province into five zones to protect the natural beauty of the island. Petrochemical industries, for example, are limited to a few designated areas.

Bao Keming says his province would rather protect the land and postpone projects if contradictions between construction and pollution cannot be solved.

## North Region

### Chen Xitong Attends Beijing Municipal Plenum

SK1404092290 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese  
15 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the municipal government held its fourth plenary meeting to work out plans for comprehensively implementing the resolutions of the third session of the ninth municipal People's Congress. Addressing the meeting, Chen Xitong called on leading cadres at all levels to proceed in their work from upholding the historical materialist viewpoint, and to fully understand the extreme importance of respecting the opinions of deputies, members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and the broad masses of people.

Executive Vice Mayor Zhang Baifa presided over the meeting. Also attending were Wang Jialiu, Zhang Jianmin, Xing Jun, Huang Chao, Wu Yi, Lu Yucheng, He Luli, Zhang Peng, Han Boping, Gan Ying, Zhao Youguang, Wang Baosen, Li Runwu, and responsible persons of the trade union, CYL [Communist Youth League] committee and the Women's Federation, and of various committees, offices and bureaus of the municipal government and various districts and counties.

Executive Vice Mayor Zhang Jianmin reported on the situation of the third session of the ninth municipal people's congress and put forward demands on how to comprehensively implement the resolutions of the third session of the ninth municipal people's congress.

1. We should conscientiously study and implement the documents of the sixth plenary session. Through the study of the "decision of the CPC Central Committee on strengthening ties between the party and the masses of people, we should conduct education again on the Marxist mass viewpoint and the party's mass line in the party, particularly among the party-member leading cadres at all levels.

2. We should extensively publicize and deeply study the "government work report." The "government work report" adopted by the municipal people's congress is a comprehensive legal document for the whole year of work. A good job in studying this "report" will help leading cadres at all levels to grasp the overall situation and to do well the whole year of work.

3. We should give further play to democracy, and conscientiously handle suggestions by deputies and motions by CPPCC committee members. Leaders should take the lead in handling proposals and suggestions. We should assign full-time personnel to take charge of the work and persist in quality first. The handling of all proposals, suggestions and motions must be completed before 30 June.

4. We should strengthen the building of clean politics and exert strenuous efforts to straighten out unhealthy

trends among various trades. It is necessary to unswervingly grasp the building of clean politics and the checking of corrupt practices. Unhealthy trends among various trades have become the most disgusting corrupt phenomena of the masses. Leaders at all levels should exert strenuous efforts to correct these unhealthy trends with a spirit of assuming a high degree of responsibility to the country, the people and personnel of all trades and professions.

5. We should go deeply to the grass roots to conduct investigation and study and maintain close ties with the masses. Starting with the municipal government, we should organize, by stages and groups, various forms of work groups and investigation and study groups to the grass roots to listen to opinions from the masses and to solve practical problems together with the grass-roots cadres. The mayor and vice mayors have already determined their own connection units and key topics for investigation and study.

Comrades Huang Chao, Lu Yucheng and Gan Ying also spoke at the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Mayor Chen Xitong stressed that it is necessary to greatly respect the people's congress, the CPPCC committee, democratic parties, non-party personages, the trade union, the CYL committee, the Women's Federation and other mass organizations, pay attention to the letters, visits and voices from the masses, and attach importance to proposals and suggestions raised by deputies. The Communist Party believes in Marxism, Leninism, dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Historical materialism acknowledges that the masses of people create history. If we hold that we are wiser than the masses because we have power and that we may arbitrarily issue orders, then we land ourselves in historical idealism. He said: Since we are government functionaries selected by the people's representatives, we must wholeheartedly serve the people. All government functionaries should conscientiously listen to and correctly pool the opinions of the masses, strive to implement them and fulfill their wishes. We should conscientiously treat all problems reflected by deputies and CPPCC committee members and find solutions for their problems responsibly.

Chen Xitong called on government functionaries to maintain close ties with the masses. He said: Maintaining ties with the masses is a major issue. At present, the problem of departing from the masses still exists. Government functionaries should think of what the masses are thinking about and be anxious about what the masses are anxious about and should manage things which the masses request us to do. We should persist in getting the opinions of the masses and referring them back to the masses, be good at discerning the correct opinions from the masses, rely on them and put their opinions into practice. If we just keep in touch with the masses but fail to frequently use our minds and poll the opinions of the masses, particularly their correct opinions, it is still possible for us to depart from the masses.



We must formulate some methods for strengthening ties with the masses as soon as possible. He said: Restoring and strengthening the party's flesh and blood ties with the masses of people, managing our work well, and pushing the economy forward will enable us to be in an invincible position. He continued: In order to successfully carry out the government work, we must conscientiously solicit opinions from deputies and CPPCC members while deciding on major affairs. The municipal government will invite responsible persons of the trade union, CYL committee and Women's Federation to attend its executive meeting as observers, and will invite various democratic parties to participate in meetings to discuss special topics. The municipal government should complete the handling of proposals raised by deputies prior to the end of June.

Chen Xitong also stressed: Government functionaries should pay great attention to honesty, prevent corruption, strive to do a good job in building clean politics, advocate frugality to promote honesty, persist in serving the people, and guard against being misled by money and enslaved by capitalism. He reiterated: It is hoped that functionaries of this government will not be put in jail because of corruption. He also called for realistically checking unhealthy trends among various trades and professions.

## Beijing Holds Science, Technology Conference

Open 15 Mar

SK1404035290 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese  
16 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The Beijing Municipal science and technology conference opened ceremoniously on 15 March. The conference defined the guiding thoughts for and major points of our municipality's scientific and technological work during the period for improvement and rectification, and worked out the major tasks for this year's work.

Attending the conference were Song Jian, Chen Xitong, Wang Xian, Bai Jiefu, Wang Jialiu, Zhang Jianmin, Meng Zhiyuan, Xia Qinlin, Huang Chao, Lu Yucheng, Zhang Peng and Feng Mingwei. Municipal Mayor Chen Xitong presided over the conference. Zhang Jianmin read out a decision of the municipal government on the eight tasks for this year's scientific and technological work that should be made successful particularly. On behalf of the municipal party committee and government, Lu Yucheng gave a report: "Win a New Success in Scientific and Technological Progress in the Process of Improvement, Rectification and In-depth Reform."

In his report, Lu Yucheng reviewed the profound changes that have taken place in the scientific and technological front, and the remarkable progress made in scientific and technological work in the eighties, and set forth the guiding thoughts for our municipality's scientific and technological work during the period for improvement and rectification so as to make the best use

of the favorable opportunity of improvement and rectification to continue the principle of "serving the needs of three aspects," to deepen reform, to expand opening to the outside work, to stabilize and improve the various policies for promoting scientific and technological progress, and to widely mobilize and organize scientific and technical forces from various quarters to make new contributions to adjusting the product mix, developing agriculture through science and technology, facilitating the technological progress of enterprises, raising the modernization level of the city, and expediting the growth of new and high technological industries.

Lu Yucheng put forward the major points of the work for the present and for some time to come:

First, we should concentrate efforts to tackle the engineering and technical problems which have a great impact on the economic development of the capital. Beginning this year, we should make sure that the number of newly developed products, the number of scientific and technological achievements that are applied, and the amount of economic benefits all increase by more than 15 percent annually over the previous year so that they will double in five years.

Second, we should continue to successfully organize the implementation of various scientific and technological plans.

Third, we should formulate well the scientific and technological development plan for the Eighth Five-Year Plan period, and the plans for the period until 2000, and guide and guarantee the coordinated development between scientific and technological development and economic and social development.

Fourth, we should continue to deepen reform of the scientific and technological structure, increase scientific and technological investment, improve the conditions for scientific research, and enhance the ability of scientific research institutes and centers to serve the technological progress of various trades.

Fifth, we should give further play to the role of scientific and technological associations, and special advisory groups of the municipal government.

Sixth, we should exert more effort to improve the contingent of scientific and technical workers, and attach great importance to and successfully carry out the work of expanding the contingent and improving its quality.

In his speech, Song Jian fully affirmed Beijing Municipality's reform of the scientific and technological structure, and development of scientific and technological undertakings, especially the work concerning the new technological industrial development and experiment zone. He pointed out: In the past few years, Beijing Municipality has scored great achievements in scientific and technological work, and has led other provinces and municipalities in many areas. He hoped that Beijing would carry on its various effective policies for scientific

and technological reform and improve them in the course of practice; continue to tap its wealth of talented people and organize scientific research institutes under various ministries and commissions of the central government to serve the economic construction of the capital; and enact favorable policies for and put great effort into the development of high and new technologies and the export trade.

#### Ends 17 Mar

SK1604022190 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese  
18 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpts] The 3-day Beijing Municipal Science and Technology Conference ended yesterday. Li Ximing, Bai Jiefu, Wang Guang, Yuan Liben, Li Jinmin, Meng Zhiyuan, Xia Qinlin, Wu Yu, Lu Yucheng, Feng Mingwei, Xu Jialu, Li Bokang and other leaders attended the conference. Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, gave an important speech.

At yesterday's conference, the municipal government commended the outstanding scientific and technical personnel of the Beijing Municipal industrial enterprises, advanced scientific research units and scientific and technological managerial cadres who won the 1989 state scientific and technological progress award, the state sparkle award, the state invention award, the Beijing municipal scientific and technological progress award, and the municipal sparkle award. [passage omitted]

During the conference, scientific and technical personnel from various fronts conscientiously discussed how to display the role of science and technology during the rectification period, how to invigorate science and technology by applying scientific and technological achievements, how to develop high and new technology, how to stabilize the scientific and technological ranks and how to formulate long-term scientific and technological development plans for the capital and offered many feasible suggestions. They all reflected that they realistically sensed the arrival of the spring of science and technology after viewing the great attention which the party Central Committee, the State Council, and leaders of the municipal party committee and government at all levels have paid to scientific and technological work. In addition, they also sensed the mission and responsibility on their shoulders.

#### First Year at Beijing Technology Zone Reviewed

OW1604115090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1629 GMT 14 Apr 90

[By reporters Huang Wei (7806 1218) and Zhang Guoqiang (1728 0948 1730)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA)—The Beijing High-Technology Industry Development and Experiment Zone has undergone vigorous development since its inauguration a year ago. Many high-technology industrial enterprises have sprung up and marketed a number

of high-tech products with heartening economic returns. In spite of the sluggish market, total sales of the enterprises in the zone rose by 60 percent in the first quarter over the corresponding 1989 period.

After its inauguration, the zone took advantage of the strong technical expertise in the Zhongguancun area and the state's preferential policy to speed up the development of high-tech enterprises. Currently, there are 857 certified high-tech enterprises engaged in research and development in such high-tech areas as electronic information, bio-engineering, new materials, new energy sources, and optics-machinery-electronics integration (0432 2623 7193 0001 7555 0553). Of these enterprises, 50 have an annual revenue of over 5 million yuan. Many of them have set up production bases and business networks around the country and emerged as national enterprise groups. [passage omitted]

The establishment of the high-tech industry development zone has helped accelerate the transformation of technology into productive forces. According to statistics, last year the zone earned a total income of 1.78 billion yuan from technical services, manufacturing, and trading, and turned in taxes and other revenue totaling 70 million yuan, up 27 and 37 percent, respectively, over the previous year. The proportion of revenue from technical services and commodity sales has also changed. Revenue from trading dropped from 60 to 32 percent, while that from technical services rose from about 20 to about 40 percent.

#### Hebei's Xing Joins in Tree-Planting Activities

SK1404124590 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO  
in Chinese 22 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] On 19 March, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, came to the afforestation zone at the Leizi reservoir in Laishui County to join in the activities of planting trees conducted by local cadres and people.

The afforestation zone has been selected by Xing Chongzhi and has two townships which include six natural villages. The task designed for the zone is to plant 15,000 mu of trees within three years.

While planting trees, Xing Chongzhi also learned about and carried investigation about production and people's livelihood and urged village cadres to establish close ties with the masses and to do good and practical deeds for the masses.

In referring to the current problems which should be dealt with for the province to fulfill its 15-year plan to become green, Xing Chongzhi stated that it is important that we must deal with the problem of tree quality, uphold the principle of planting trees every year, have all people join in the activities of planting trees, and upgrade the tree quality and the survival rate of trees. We should have all people join in the tree planting and

forest management, so as to foster good morale in which everyone plants trees and cherishes the forests.

### Northwest Region

#### Ningxia Reviews CPC Plenary Session Decision

HK1704100190 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese  
22 Mar 90 p 1

[Dispatch: "The Autonomous Regional Party Committee Holds an Enlarged Meeting of Its Standing Committee To Convey the Spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee"]

[Text] On the morning of 20 March, the autonomous regional party committee held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee to convey to the principal responsible comrades of the prefectures, cities, departments, and bureaus of our region the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Strengthening the Ties Between the Party and the People" adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. The meeting demanded that the cadres at all levels use the rectification spirit to study and implement the "Decision" of the CPC Central Committee and make efforts to restore and carry forward our party's excellent tradition and work style of forging close ties with the masses by doing practical work and to do all aspects of work of our region even better.

Liu Guofan, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, spoke. He said: The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Strengthening the Ties Between the Party and the People" adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee is an extremely important document. The holding of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the making of the "Decision" will surely produce far-reaching influence on restoring and carrying forward the party's excellent traditions; further forging close flesh-and-blood links between the party and the people; strengthening the cohesive power, appeal, and combat effectiveness of the party; giving full play to the leadership role of the party as a core in the course of reform, opening up, and socialist modernization construction; foiling the peaceful evolution of the domestic and foreign anticommunist and antisocialist forces; maintaining the long peace of our country and nation; and victoriously pushing the construction and reform work forward.

While dwelling on the conveying, study, and implementation of the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, Liu Guofan said: This work must be carried out in a guided and planned way, at all levels, and step by step. At present, it is necessary to profoundly understand the spirit of the "Decision" and to heighten ideology and understanding. In the course of conveying, studying, and implementing the spirit of the plenary session, we must carry on this work

in ideology, words, and deeds and strengthen our sense of responsibility and consciousness in wholeheartedly serving the people. Party committees at all levels must work hard and meticulously to implement the "Decision." We must do what we say and put the decision into practice. In forging links with the masses, the measures and methods effectively carried out in the past must be continuously adhered to and further improved and perfected. What can be done on the basis of the spirit of the "Decision" must be done immediately to win the masses' confidence and support. The autonomous regional party committee will organize forces and, on the foundation of investigation and study, work out specific measures and put forward views to implement the "Decision" of the CPC Central Committee.

Huang Huang, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He said: Party organizations at all levels must seriously organize party members to use the rectification spirit to study and implement the "Decision" of the CPC Central Committee, further strengthen nationality solidarity, and do a good job in aspects of the economic construction work of our region so that all causes of our region can further develop in the course of stability.

#### Xinjiang Conducts Clergy 'Discipline' Campaign Clergy

OW1304121690 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 12 Apr 90

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] Hotan County has launched a campaign in religious circles to encourage people to become patriotic religious figures and to mobilize them to love the country, abide by the law, oppose separatism, and contribute to safeguarding the unification of the motherland, to promoting national unity, and to maintaining the generally stable situation. The purpose of the campaign is to enable members of religious circles to discipline themselves and to accept the supervision of the masses, and to prevent those who oppose the party and socialism, split the unification of the motherland, undermine national unity, and violate the law and discipline from sneaking into the religious ranks. At the same time, the campaign is aimed at uniting and educating patriotic religious figures, while attaching importance to their role and bringing their role into full play.

Although it was launched only a little more than one month ago, the campaign has yielded good results. In (Pusala) Township, five imams had set up a religious school without approval. After being criticized, they came to the realization that their establishment of the school without approval was neither in line with the party's religious policy nor conducive to maintaining overall stability. As a result, they dissolved the religious school of their own accord. Meanwhile, in (Pusala) Township, two imams who engaged in illegal religious activities and forced others to become believers were deprived of their qualifications as imams after their activities were properly assessed and discussed.



**LIAOWANG Views 'Disasters' of Independence**

HK1704000490 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese  
No 12, 19 Mar 90 pp 12-14

[Article by Li Jiaquan (2621 1367 3123): "'Independent Taiwan'—A Road Leading to Disaster"]

[Text] The debate over reunification and independence on Taiwan Island has lasted for a long time. Among the proponents for "independence" there is a debate over "Taiwan independence" and "an independent Taiwan [du tai 3747 0669]." Since the election at the end of last year of three kinds of public office bearers, the debate between the ruling Kuomintang [KMT] and the opposition Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] over the issue has become more intense and apparent. Nevertheless, what is called "an independent Taiwan?" What is the background of its emergence? What are the similarities and differences between "independent Taiwan" and "Taiwan independence?" How dangerous is "an independent Taiwan?" With this article, this writer would like to make tentative explorations on the above questions.

**What is Called "An Independent Taiwan?"**

The so-called "independent Taiwan," or "national independence [guo du 0948 3747]," means that flaunting the banner of "the Republic of China," the ruling KMT pursues the government-run "substantial Taiwan independence" on the island.

In August of last year, at a meeting, Lu Hsiu-yi, the former director of the DPP's "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" discussed the "ABC" types of Taiwan independence: The "A-type Taiwan independence" means "overthrowing the existing system through the power of the general public;" the "B-type Taiwan independence" means that the KMT should "hold a national affairs conference" "to amend the Constitution" so as to gradually "move toward independence;" and the "C-type Taiwan independence" means "an overall reelection of the National Assembly" or that under the "existing system," "Taiwan independence should be achieved" by adhering to "legal ways (See: TAIWAN SHIH-PAO [TAIWAN TIMES] 12 August 1989). The "B-type Taiwan independence" discussed here refers to the above-mentioned "independent Taiwan" or "national independence." Its most outstanding characteristic is that in addition to its official flavor, the difference between it and the "A-type Taiwan independence" is that "Taiwan undergoes self-transformation" and independence is achieved by not resorting to force. The difference between it and the "C-type Taiwan independence" is that the materialization of Taiwan independence takes a process of slow progress and acting in undue haste is opposed. Taiwan newspapers seemed to praise relatively highly this form with which to achieve Taiwan independence, saying that it was "a reform carried out under the existing system with the ruling party as the leading factor" and that it was "the most moderate form" (Ibid).

**The Inevitable Outcome of the Legitimacy Crisis**

The advocacy of "an independent Taiwan" is not accidental. It is the inevitable outcome of the "legitimacy crisis" on the part of the KMT. Since the KMT regime retreated in defeat from the mainland to Taiwan and the People's Republic of China [PRC] was founded in 1949, the regime's so-called "legally constituted authority" has no longer existed in reality. On 25 October 1971, the PRC resumed its legitimate seat at the United Nations and the representatives of the KMT which unjustly occupied the seat were expelled from the organization. Thus the KMT found it more difficult to attempt to maintain its false so-called "legitimacy" under the protection of foreign forces. The number of countries and regions currently maintaining "diplomatic" relations with it has dropped to just 26. Hence, the KMT authorities which have for a long time claimed itself to "represent the entire country of China" found it very difficult to maintain its so-called "legally constituted authorities" even in name only. Being unwilling both to hold peace talks with the Communist Party of China [CPC] on the reunification issue and to thoroughly discard its false "legitimacy" and trying to be different, the KMT authorities dished out an "independent Taiwan" line characterized by the advocacy of neither reunification nor independence. The KMT has in the past claimed itself to "represent the entire country of China" and refused to admit itself pursuing "an independent Taiwan." However, now not only has the KMT "given tacit consent to" an independent Taiwan but more importantly, it has "put it" into practice "without public comment."

What most reflects the KMT authorities' thinking on "an independent Taiwan" is the advocacy of "one country, two reciprocal governments" [usually "one country, two governments"] put forth during April and May of last year, which created a great sensation for a while. Seemingly, the advocacy has been retracted but in reality, it is being pursued covertly and even in a further intensified manner. If we say that the "one country, two governments" concept is the rationalization of the "independent Taiwan" line pursued by the KMT, then the visit to Singapore in the capacity of the "President coming from Taiwan," the sending of Kuo Wan-jung, member of the KMT Central Standing Committee and concurrently "Finance Minister," to Beijing to attend an annual Asian Development Bank meeting, and the numerous activities to pursue "elastic diplomacy," "practical diplomacy," and the "dual recognition" concept are all moves taken to put this rational concept into effect.

Observing from the numerous official statements issued by the KMT Government, its "independent Taiwan" line contains three elements: The first element is "sovereignty sharing." To put it another way, each side of the strait has its own "independent sovereign status" and Taiwan will no longer insist that it is "the sole legitimate government of China" but in the international community, it acts as the representative of "a country with complete sovereignty." The second element is that "the governments stand on a reciprocal basis." In other

words, the relationship between the two sides of the strait is one between the equals rather than the one between "the central government and local government—you administer 'the China mainland' and we the government of 'Taiwan, the Penghu Islands, Quemoy, and Matsu,' with each having its own 'legitimacy' and being 'a political entity ruling China.'" The third one is that "the status quo remains unchanged." That is to say, the existing state of affairs should be maintained at present and in a long period of time to come. We represent "the Republic of China" and you "the PRC." Internationally, both sides "coexist side by side peacefully" and "compete with each other peacefully." The reunification of the two sides of the strait is desired but it is just a remote and "beautiful longing."

It can thus be seen that the so-called "independent Taiwan" or "one country, two governments" concept is in essence the pursuance of "two Chinas" and "one China, one Taiwan" in the name of "one China." This advocacy and the models aimed to split China, such as the so-called "one nation, two countries," "one country, state systems," "one country, two government offices [liang zhi 0357 3112], "the Confederation of China," "a multi-system country," and "two Chinas for expediency" can be traced to the same origin. The Chinese on either side of the strait will not tolerate the advocacy.

#### **The International Backdrop of "Independent Taiwan"**

That the KMT is embarking on the road of "an independent Taiwan" is, domestically, the outcome of its bankrupt "legitimacy" and internationally, has something important to do with the international conditions of which the most immediate and apparent is U.S. support and connivance.

In the eyes of some Americans, maintaining splittism on both sides of the strait for a long time conforms to the strategic interests of the United States. If it will not do for them to openly support "Taiwan independence," then they will support it in private and if the time is not yet ripe for "Taiwan independence," they will support the "Taiwan independence" in a disguised form—"an independent Taiwan" or "national independence." All in all, they will try every possible means to hinder China's reunification process.

On 19 January 1949, the report submitted by the State Commission [guo jia wei yuan hui 0948 1367 1201 2585] of the United States stated: "The U.S. basic goal is not to let Formosa and the Pescadores Islands (Taiwan and the Penghu Islands) fall into the hands of the Communist Party. For this purpose, at present the most practical and feasible method is to separate these islands from the China mainland."

In the first 10-day period of April 1979, not long after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the United States dished out a "Taiwan Relations Act," which violated the principles prescribed in the communique of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United

States. The act, which is actually an interference in China's domestic affairs in the form of domestic U.S. legislation, views China's Taiwan Province as a sphere of protection under U.S. laws and claims that the United States will "resist any act to resort to force or other forms of coercion that would endanger the security of the people in Taiwan or its social and economic system." This is in fact support for Taiwan's maintenance of a state of splittism with the mainland as "an international political entity."

In the United States, those in the government and those not in office would create opinions for and bolster and pep up the KMT's "independent Taiwan" line from time to time. From the 1950's to the 1970's, there were always people in the United States preaching "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" and advocating "one China with double representation." Since the beginning of the 1980's, particularly in the last two years, some pro-Taiwan forces in the United States have all the more encouraged, overtly or covertly, the Taiwan authorities to strive for "an international independent personality" and "return to the international community." The so-called "double track system" policy which the U.S. Government has been pursuing toward China Taiwan. On the eve of Ronald Reagan's leaving office, he suggested to George Bush that the United States' "current China policy has been very successful" and in the days ahead, the United States should "maintain the status quo" and "abide by the commitments prescribed in the Taiwan Relations Act."

There are indications that the pro-Taiwan forces in countries other than the United States, such as Japan, are also supporting, overtly or covertly, the Taiwan authorities' "independent Taiwan" line. In appearance, being "discreet in word and deed" on the issue of the relations between the sides of the strait, some of them expressed willingness not to "make irresponsible remarks" on the issue but in reality, more often than not, they have some sort of "tacit understanding" with the United States and have even acted in coordination with the latter. Influenced by the United States and Japan, some other countries have provided, in varying degrees, room for the Taiwan authorities to carry out their "independent Taiwan" line.

What merits attention is that the Taiwan authorities have taken a new move in their relations with other countries, namely, they have conducted splittist activities with "an independent Taiwan" as the goal using economic means. This must arouse the sharp vigilance of all friends of China.

#### **"An Independent Taiwan" and "Taiwan Independence"**

As mentioned above, there are some differences between "an independent Taiwan" and "Taiwan independence" and at least at present, we cannot draw a sign of equality between them. However, with some incisive observation, we can see that the two concepts reach the same goal by different routes, which aims at splitting China.

They are two poisonous melons of the same vine carefully cultivated by foreign aggressive forces. Therefore, in a certain sense, "independent Taiwan" is more deceitful and dangerous than "Taiwan independence."

Let us make a comparison between the proponents of "an independent Taiwan" on the part of the KMT authorities and those of "Taiwan independence" on the part of the Democratic Progressive Party.

In the issue of state sovereignty, both sides advocate turning Taiwan into a "political entity" which is "independent of the mainland." Some proponents of "an independent Taiwan" are firmly against turning Taiwan into "a local government" and for "sharing sovereign rights and the right to rule and compete with each other peacefully." Some proponents of "Taiwan independence" claim that "Internationally, Taiwan has independent sovereignty, which does not belong to the PRC headed by Beijing. Any change in Taiwan's international status should get the consent of the entire residents of Taiwan through self-determination."

Observing the policy toward the mainland, from April to May of last year, some proponents of "an independent Taiwan" dished out a model of "one country, two reciprocal governments," which aimed at splitting China and the proponents of "Taiwan independence" put forth a model of "two quasi-countries, two quasi-governments [zhun liang guo liang fu 0402 0357 0948 0357 1650], with an independent political entity as the touchstone." Both sides advocate "achieving normalization of relations between the two sides of the strait," with "giving prominence to Taiwan's political entity" as the basic prerequisite.

In terms of strategic intentions, having scruples about the nationalists and patriots inside and outside the party, the KMT proponents of "an independent Taiwan" dare not thoroughly discard the banner of "one China" and the nameplate of "the Republic of China." This being the case, they have to pursue "substantial Taiwan independence" under the banner and the nameplate. Being awed by the strength and impetus of the patriotic forces inside and outside the island, the DPP proponents of "Taiwan independence," at least some of them, maintain that at present it is "not the right time" to openly and directly flaunt the banner of "Taiwan independence" and that we can "pursue it without public comment." Thus, similarly, they tend to achieve "substantial independence" before anything else.

The KMT and the DPP share indeed too many identical or similar points on matters in other aspects. For example, domestically, they favor "elastic diplomacy," "political party diplomacy," "dual recognition," and "returning to the international community." Again for example, on the policy toward the CPC, while advocating "opposition to communism," they stand for "allaying struggle against communism" and while

viewing "the CPC" as "a common enemy," they maintain that it is necessary to "resolve the diplomatic crisis" by "easing relations" with the CPC.

From what has been discussed above, one can notice that "independent Taiwan" and "Taiwan independence" have indeed too many common or similar points. The KMT was accused of not doing its best in opposing the advocacy of the "independence of Taiwan" but how can one imagine or expect that "independent Taiwan" will really counterattack "Taiwan independence?" Some people pointed out: There has been a tendency of certain "confluence" of "independent Taiwan" and "Taiwan independence." They are indeed forgiving, supporting, and encouraging each other in many ways. The DPP is not equal to "Taiwan independence" and many of its members at least desire reunification. However, after the provisional session of the DPP "Second National Congress" adopted the "resolution" which "has a strong flavor of independence" and "a tendency toward the independence of Taiwan," Taiwan's CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO [China Times] published an article saying in praise: "With the resolution, the DPP almost reached a consensus of opinion with the ruling KMT on the Taiwan issue, because the goal of Taiwan independence is apparently directed at the CPC rather than the Republic of China. With the changes in the political situation on the island, there have been some readjustments in the structure of the democratic movement in Taiwan and the target of splittist awareness has been diverted from the Taiwan authorities to the CPC" (Taiwan's CHUNG-KUO SHIH-PAO 15 May 1988). It is thus evident that people's worries about the "confluence" of "independent Taiwan" and "Taiwan independence" is not without good grounds.

#### How Dangerous "An Independent Taiwan" Is

Both "independent Taiwan" and "Taiwan independence" go against the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation. As such, it is certain that they are all a "blind alley" and a road to disaster.

The current state of separation of Taiwan from the mainland is, in the final analysis, left over by imperialist aggression against China. The Chinese people on either side of the strait and all patriotic Chinese at home and abroad, proceeding from very strong national feelings, will impossibly and indefinitely tolerate the continuity of this state of affairs, still less will they tolerate the effort to legalize and make the current state of affairs permanent. If oppositionists, Chinese or foreign, no matter which classes and social strata they represent, fail to really understand this just national feeling of the Chinese people and act against this popular will, they will inevitably make a gross historic mistake. The fire of anger smouldering in the bosom of the Chinese people whom have been subjected to oppression, slavery, and humiliation for a long time will surely become an irresistible force.



In the final analysis, the "one country, two systems" concept put forth by the CPC is aimed at transforming and handling the contradictions between the ruling parties on both sides of the strait which are originally antagonist in nature or contradictions between ourselves and the enemy as nonantagonist contradictions or contradictions among the people. This is another move taken by the CPC to willingly put its interests on a secondary position for the sake of the interests of the entire nation. Regrettably, this good intention of the CPC, has not received the desired response from the KMT on the other side of the strait. Inside and outside the KMT, there are always people obstinately vilifying, in disregard of the facts, the CPC's "one country, two systems" concept as a united front "trick," "plot," and "trap." Although the CPC has repeatedly relaxed its policies toward Taiwan in accordance with its major policy of "one country, two systems" and stated on many occasions that everything can be readily discussed under the principle of "one China." However, relying on the support of some international forces and its certain economic strength and taking advantages of some temporary difficulties and destabilizing elements facing the mainland, the KMT authorities have set higher and higher demands on the peaceful talks on the reunification issue and even demanded that the CPC abandon the "four upholds" and the "one country, two systems" concept and renounce the "use of force" against Taiwan. This is in fact tantamount to demanding that the CPC either let the KMT "unify China with the three people's

principles" or give it a free hand in creating "an independent Taiwan" or pursuing the "independence of Taiwan." In other words, it should be allowed both to carry out peaceful subversion and split China. How can it be possible that the CPC and all patriotic Chinese will tolerate these things?

To be frank, without the KMT's advocacy of "an independent Taiwan," it would be impossible for the idea of "Taiwan independence" to emerge and develop. This being the case, "independent Taiwan" is the bane of the emergence in Taiwan of all forms of splittism. If the ruling parties and other political parties and organizations on either side of the strait place the entire interests of the state and nation above the interests of the classes and social strata which they represent separately, there will certainly be great prospects for the reunification and unity of the two sides of the strait and the motherland's rejuvenation, prosperity, and strength. What people are currently worried about is that if the KMT continues to forge ahead along the road to "an independent Taiwan" as it is doing now, can this intensify and turn again the currently easing contradictions between the two parties and two sides of the strait into antagonist, life-and-death contradictions between ourselves and the enemy? If this is the case, it will be a disaster! Historical lessons are very profound. It is our wish that all patriotic Chinese will unite and make concerted efforts to avoid this disaster. This is where the fortune of our country and nation lies.

### **Soviet Journalist Tours Chengchi University**

*OW1404001090 Taipei CNA in English 1538 GMT  
13 April 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 13 (CNA)—Boris Pilistiskine, the first Soviet reporter to visit Taiwan in four decades, visited National Chengchi University Friday afternoon.

Pilistiskine, the Mozambique correspondent of the official government daily IZVESTIYA, met with the university's Russian majors on the sixth day of his visit to Taiwan.

During their discussions, which lasted for the whole afternoon, the Soviet reporter exchanged views with the students in Russian language, a rare opportunity for the Russian majors here.

Pilistiskine said he loved Taiwan very much and will report what he had seen during his stay in Taiwan.

He flew into Taipei Sunday on a fact-finding visit arranged by the Government Information Office.

### **Economic Delegation Begins Four-Day Hague Visit**

*OW1604222290 Taipei CNA in English 1519 GMT  
16 Apr 90*

[Text] Brussels, April 16 (CNA)—A 63-member economic delegation from the Republic of China [ROC] will begin a four-day visit to The Hague Sunday to help enhance mutual trade and economic relations.

The delegation, led by Wellington Y. Tsao, chairman of the Euro-Asia Trade Organization in Taipei, will participate in the Eighth Dutch-Chinese (Taiwan) Joint Business Council meeting on April 24 before attending the ROC-Netherlands investment and trade seminar sponsored by the Netherlands Foreign Investment Agency.

The delegation, which comprises executives of banks, state-run enterprises, science research institutes, and private industries, will also hold a series of talks with their Dutch counterparts.

The ROC delegation will also visit Belgium, Luxemburg, Italy and Portugal.

### **Trade Center Planned for Vietnam**

*OW1704075490 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT  
17 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 17 (CNA)—The China External Trade Development Council (CETRA) plans to open a Taiwan trade center in Vietnam to help Republic of China traders and exporters explore the Vietnamese market, a CETRA official said Monday.

Liu Ta-chun, CETRA's deputy director of marketing, said that the Vietnamese market had great potential. Although Japan, France, and South Korea were also actively exploiting trade opportunities in that Indochinese country, Liu believed the Republic of China on

Taiwan is on a better position to develop trade ties with Vietnam because of similar ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

He added that Augustin T.C. Liu, CETRA's secretary general, will visit Vietnam on May 2 to sign a cooperative agreement with the Vietnamese National Chamber of Commerce and to select the site for the future Taiwan trade center.

### **Policy Proceeds on Direct Mainland Flights**

*OW1604101690 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2300 GMT 4 Apr 90*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Chang Chien-pang, minister of communications, said on 4 April that the flight routes and procedures for checking travel documents outlined by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for flights to the mainland are feasible in principle, and that the dream of direct flights to the mainland will come true once the policy agreeing to such direct flights by our aircraft is established.

Regarding exchanges of opinion and consultations on matters related to flight information zones, Minister Chang said that, in principle, consultations will be held with the Chinese Communists by telephone or facsimile through third countries, such as Hong Kong or Japan. The Civil Aeronautics Administration will accept the results of the consultations after they have been published to the world through international mass media.

### **Preliminary Gun Control Law Amendment Completed**

*OW1604085490 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2300 GMT 7 Apr 90*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Minister of Interior Hsu Shui-teh indicated yesterday that the National Police Administration has completed the preliminary version of a draft amendment to the regulations governing the control of guns, ammunition, and other weapons.

The draft prescribes death as the maximum penalty for those engaged in illegal manufacturing, marketing, and transport of heavy weapons, and more than 10 years imprisonment for those illegally possessing weapons.

It is learned that the preliminary version of the draft amendment adds that those illegally possessing or engaged in illegal manufacturing, marketing, and transport of heavy weapons will also be ordered to do forced labor as a security punishment, on top of their sentences for their principal offenses, in order to stop others from committing the same crime.

Besides, it also limits the trial procedures to two levels of the court of justice and exempts those who turn in weapons and ammunition of their own accord from capital punishment.

**CPC 'Concerned About' Stability, Prosperity**

HK1604074690 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1213 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Special contribution by Li Wei Wei (2621 0251 0251): "The CPC Hierarchy is Concerned About Stability and Prosperity in Hong Kong and Macao"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Viewed from the recent meetings between members of the core of Chinese leadership and Hong Kong and Macao celebrities Mr Ma Man-kei and Mr Stanley Ho, China's highest leadership is very much concerned about prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao.

When the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] was holding its fifth plenary meeting at the Great Hall of the People on 3 April, Ma Man-kei, who was on the rostrum, took the opportunity to meet Jiang Zemin and Li Peng who were on the second row. The three of them cheerfully talked for about four to five minutes.

When the Guangdong delegation was holding a party at Beijing Hotel on the evening of 21 March, Mr Ma Man-kei, who was excited, chanted a poem:

The principles weigh thousands of jin, life and death of a man is insignificant.

Stability accords with the will of the people, our happy reunion indicates our close relations.

Ma Man-kei copied the poem on a piece of paper and then asked Jiang Zemin and Li Peng for comments. After reading the poem, the two leaders said "fine" and then signed their names with pleasure. Li Peng also put in the date: 3 April.

While talking about Jiang Zemin's meeting with him after the NPC Standing Committee meeting held last August, Ma Man-kei asked whether he could get a copy of the minutes of the meeting. Jiang Zemin consented to his request. Li Peng asked about a question concerning Macao.

During their meeting with Mr Stanley Ho on 9 and 10 April, respectively, Yang Shangkun and Jiang Zemin once again expounded the Chinese Government's policy toward Hong Kong and Macao.

Yang Shangkun said that the Chinese Government is determined to maintain prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao. "Otherwise, it would not have proposed the 'one country, two systems' policy." The mainland cannot do without Hong Kong and Macao, nor can Hong Kong and Macao do without the mainland. The mainland and Hong Kong and Macao share the common interests and goal.

Jiang Zemin also reiterated that the policy of "one country, two systems" will not change. He said that a prosperous and stable Hong Kong conforms to the

interests of both China and Britain and is beneficial to both sides. Maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability will benefit both China and Britain.

Jiang Zemin expressed the necessity of adopting measures to promote Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, increase the confidence of Hong Kong compatriots, and satisfy the majority of the people.

Mr Stanley Ho said: I am confident in the "one country, two systems" concept because I know that China has fulfilled all the promises it made to the outside world over the past 40 years.

**Circular on Copyright Trade Recently Issued**

OW1404050690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0524 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA)—The State Copyright Bureau recently issued a circular to all local governments and departments concerned, urging them to strictly implement the relevant regulations on copyright trade with Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao.

The circular says: In order to protect the legitimate rights and interests of writers and copyright owners on the two 'sides' of the strait and promote normal procedures and wholesome development of copyright trade between the mainland and Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, the State Copyright Bureau reaffirms the regulations issued previously and sets requirements.

The circular says: Upon the issuance of this circular, copyright administration and departments concerned in all localities should begin a serious examination of the implementation of the relevant regulations on copyright trade with Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao in recent years, promptly solve existing problems, and submit a written report on the results of the examination and handling of problems to the State Copyright Bureau in the near future.

The circular points out: A copyright trade contract signed by any unit or individual concerning the transfer or authorization of copyright to or from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao after 1 March 1988 should be submitted to the copyright administration for examination and registration. Units and individuals who have not yet submitted such contracts to the copyright administration should make up the examination and registration procedures before 31 March 1990. Contracts which have not completed the procedures are invalid.

The circular said: The copyright administration in various localities should step up supervision over the implementation of the above requirements and relevant regulations on copyright trade with Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao. The provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal copyright administrative organs should suspend piracy or other violations of the copyright regulations, order the violator to compensate losses incurred upon the copyright owner, and impose a fine on the



violation depending on circumstances in accordance with the relevant state regulations. Piracy and other violations of state regulations, which have produced grave consequences and which have failed to comply with penalty meted out by the local copyright administration, will be given necessary administrative disciplinary action by the State Copyright Bureau together with other departments concerned.

### Hong Kong

#### Burmese Dissident Visits, Speaks Out

HK1604032390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 16 Apr 90 p 3

[By Franz Leung]

[Text] A visiting Burmese student dissident has advised Hong Kong people that "democracy is not merely a change of government".

Dr Thaung Tun, foreign affairs secretary of the All Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF), said: "Democracy is also about changing society and the consciousness of the people."

Dr Thaung Tun, a 30-year-old medical doctor, is one of the dissidents most wanted by the Burmese government after the crackdown of the pro-democracy movement in 1988.

He was responding to a request to share his experiences in Burma with Hong Kong people.

"It (democracy) needs the participation of the majority of people at grassroots level," he said.

"Democracy has no boundaries and is a right of all human beings, regardless of their nationality."

Dr Thaung Tun is here on the first leg of an Asia-Pacific trip aimed at gaining support for the students' pro-democracy movement.

He also urged the international community to impose economic sanctions against Burma.

Dr Thaung Tun accused the Burmese government of violating human rights.

The ABSDF is a revolutionary student body outlawed by the Burmese government.

It was formed in 1988 following the bloody crackdown of pro-democracy uprising in Burma.

Dr Thaung Tun said the ABSDF was launching political discussions at the village level along the Burmese border to educate his countrymen.

A jungle university, set up by the students, gives courses in political science, English, and medicine, according to Dr Thaung Tun.

He said he was willing to sacrifice his life in the fight for democracy and would die rather than live in slavery.

Asked if he had sought refugee status or political asylum, he said: "We are not refugees. We are student fighters. We do not fear arrest."

He said his hideout in Rangoon was twice raided by the soldiers after the crackdown. "But I managed to escape on a tip-off from my neighbours. The soldiers then burnt my hiding places."

"Since then I have lost contact with my family."

Dr Thaung Tun said about 5,500 students were hiding in the jungles and they received military training from dissident soldiers.

He said their request for negotiations had been rejected by the government.

"We must put up resistance. We are learning how to defend ourselves, to take positions and to hide."

Dr Thaung Tun said the students also learned the art of jungle survival.

"We learned how to build tents, to search for food—to find out which vegetable is edible—and how to use herbal medicine."

Dr Thaung Tun said the United Nations Human Rights Commission would send an official to monitor national elections next month.

He said the elections would not be fair and free as three out of the five members of the election committee were with the ruling party.

Dr Thaung Tun's visit to the territory was arranged by the Hong Kong Federation of Students [HKFS] and the Asia-Pacific Association.

Monina Wong, deputy secretary-general of the HKFS, said Dr Thaung Tun came to Hong Kong "in a proper way" and the HKFS had spent only "little money" to arrange his trip.

Dr Thaung Tun arrived last Tuesday and will stay for another week.

He plans to visit Japan and Australia after which he will return to his jungle hideout.

#### Zhou Nan Views Promulgation of Basic Law

OW1404232990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1349 GMT 6 Apr 90

[By reporter Chen Xiaobin]

[Text] Hong Kong, 6 Apr (XINHUA)—Zhou Nan, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, held a press conference here today on

the promulgation of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by the National People's Congress.

Zhou Nan said: After conscientious examination by the representatives of the National People's Congress, "the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China" had been officially promulgated. This is a major event worthy of celebration. It has been a long-cherished wish for all the Chinese people to resume the sovereignty over Hong Kong and wipe out the disgrace which the Chinese nation has suffered since the Opium War. The strategic policy of "one country, two systems" as proposed by the Chinese Government is a great masterpiece for solving the Hong Kong issue and realizing the reunification of the motherland. The Basic Law, which is based on the decision of "one country, two systems" and formulated in a written code, governs a series of principles and policies of the central government towards the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. It has laid a solid foundation for the future stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. The promulgation of the Basic Law also provides a reference for solving the Taiwan issue with the idea of "one country and two systems." It shows that the final realization of motherland reunification is not a matter of the faraway future. As time passes, its far-reaching and historical significance will be understood gradually by more and more people.

Zhou Nan pointed out: As the Basic Law reflects the fundamental interests of all Hong Kong residents, naturally it is supported and welcomed wholeheartedly by the overwhelming majority of the Hong Kong people. The comprehensive implementation of the Basic Law, as a matter of course, will be put into force on 1 July, 1997, when the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China is inaugurated. However, prior to that date, in solving major issues involving the smooth transfer of sovereignty, the spirit and the relevant provisions of the Basic Law should be put into use.

The formal promulgation of the Basic Law marks that Hong Kong is entering a new phase of its transitional period. In accordance with the Sino-British Joint Declaration, during the "latter half phase," that is, the "second phase" of the transitional period, the Chinese and British sides shall earnestly discuss and examine measures that shall be taken for the smooth transition to 1997. As for Hong Kong residents, they should make necessary preparations to implement the concept of "Hong Kong being ruled by Hong Kong people." The concept of "Hong Kong being ruled by Hong Kong people" means that Hong Kong shall be ruled mainly by local Chinese residents who love the motherland and Hong Kong and who are in favor of the reunification of the motherland and support the Basic Law. Because the

concept of "Hong Kong being ruled by Hong Kong people" cannot be completely realized overnight, it is necessary to actively create conditions right now to enable more and more Hong Kong people who love the motherland and Hong Kong to participate in all aspects of the administration of social life in Hong Kong. Zhou Nan expressed his belief that the great masses of Hong Kong compatriots who have a long tradition of cherishing the motherland will have willpower and the ability to grasp their own future.

Zhou Nan pointed out: The Sino-British Joint Declaration has stipulated that the Chinese and British sides shall cooperate more closely during the second phase of the transitional period. To conduct close and effective cooperation, the two sides should treat each other with sincerity and undertake more consultations, rather than each going his own way. The Chinese side certainly is not lacking in the sincerity to cooperate.

In concluding his speech, Zhou Nan said: Hong Kong's position as an international trade, finance, shipping, and information center in the Asia-Pacific region is irreplaceable. It can be expected that in the next 10 years, or even in the first half of the twenty-first century, China will make great achievements in the four modernizations and the Asia-Pacific region will also score a great achievement in economic affairs. During this period, Hong Kong, with its excellent conditions in various fields, will continue to play an important role. So long as we faithfully and conscientiously implement the Basic Law, Hong Kong's prosperity and stability definitely will be ensured. Any pessimistic view is shortsighted and groundless.

#### **Democratic Forum Members March to XINHUA**

*HK1604053490 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 16 Apr 90 p 1*

[Text] Members of the Democratic Forum yesterday marched on the offices of the XINHUA News Agency, China's de-facto embassy in Hong Kong, and called for an end to "totalitarianism in China".

About 40 members of the forum held a candlelit vigil at the cenotaph in Central last night to commemorate the student movement in Beijing.

The group laid a bouquet of flowers on the anniversary of the death of ousted Chinese leader Hu Yaobang.

At 11 pm they observed three minutes silence for those killed in last year's Tiananmen massacre.

The vigil began at 7 pm and police were standing by, but there was no violence. Tsang Kin-shing spokesman said: "This is a start, there will be other events between now and June."

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